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#### PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1981

# **Iubarak** leassured )n Pullout

#### Begin Affirms Plans on Sinai

From Agency Dispensions

EL AVIV — Armid further viotion by Israeli settlers resisting
air eviction from the occupied nai peninsula, Prime Minister enachem Begin assured Egypn President Hosni Mubarak on onday that Israel will complete Sinai withdraw on schedule this ring, Israel Radio said.

Settlers in the northern Sinai un of Yamit set fire to an empty use overnight to protest the govment's refusal to meet their deinds for compensation for evac-Egypt. An earlier blaze Sunday another vacant house was extin-

Israeli radio said the Israeli amssador in Cairo, Moshe Sasson, livered a seven-page, handwrit-letter from Mr. Begin to Mr. abarak. The broadcast said the ter also explained Israel's annex-on of the Golan Heights, which ypt has criticized.

#### Towa Is Fortified

Mr. Sasson declined to reveal tails of the letter but said that he pected Mr. Mubarak to visit Isin February, Israel radio said. Settlers in Yamit started fortify-

g the town with sandbags, aches, and barbed-wire barriers er the weekend in case the gov-oment orders its soldiers to clear

The talks on compensation for sinessmen who must leave the wn before Israel's final withawal from the Sinai Peninsula eduled for April 26 broke down iday for the second time in a

The first time, settlers barricadthemselves into the town for tee days until Defense Minister iel Sharon arrived and persuadthem to resume the negotiations d end the self-imposed siege on

On Sunday, the Cabinet decided urge a return to the talks and anit on Tuesday. The settlers reand the offer but hedged, saying yone who wanted to visit Yamit

Under the peace treaty concludin 1979 with Egypt, the Israelis to evacuate from the last part Sinai, including Yamit and 13 ral communities, by April 26. a Israeli residents.

#### 'Only the Beginning'

"What we have done so far is ly the beginning," said the set-as action committee spokesman, inoam Margolit. "Even if we dede to negotiate, from now on we e shall continue as if there are no gotiations, even if there are ne-

"People here are not fighting for sology — they're fighting for air future," Raim Feifel, a Yamit ore owner, told Israeli radio. Isd captured the Sinai from Egypt the 1967 Middle East war. zere are about 3,000 Israelis in amit and surrounding farm setments, and since September by have been joined by about 0 families of the "Stop the Withawal Movement." The new arals have taken over houses evac-/ ted by earlier settlers and put up

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor ad protests would not stop Israel om giving the land back to typt. "The commitment of Israel lypt. The communeur of the lips is the carried out with or without people agreement of the good people in the movement to stop the thdrawal," Mr. Naor said.

The Cabinet has been divided whether to evict the settlers w. or closer to the evacuation to if negotiations fail.



The Reagans arriving in California for a week's vacation.

# Warsaw Reports an End to Miners' Strike

VIENNA - Warsaw radio said Monday night that the two-week strike by coal miners at the Piast pits in southern Poland, the last known point of major resistance to the martial law authorities, had

The radio had estimated that 900 workers were still involved in the underground strike on Monday. In its latest broadcast, moni-tored here, it said that the strike committee at the mine had dis-solved itself and that the men were coming to the surface in groups.

"It is the duty of all mine workers to report to the work sites," the radio added in a reference to Tuesday's shifts.

The strikers had been holding out 650 meters (2,100 feet) underground in protest against the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13. As the strike continued, the authorities reported that nearly all of those involved were suffering from their long period underground and dical attention.

#### Walesa Reported to Fast The authorities contended that

most of the men were being kept below ground by what they called extremist members of the Solidar-In Stockholm, a Solidarity spokesman said that the leader of the union, Lech Walesa, was on

hunger strike to protest his detention.
The spokesman, Jacob Swiecdom of movement, an opportunity to contact friends and political advisers, an end to martial law and the release of all persons detained

since Dec. 13. The British Broadcasting Corp. quoting what it termed a reliable report from Poland, reported Monday night that Mr. Walesa went on hunger strike before Christmas but was persuaded to call it off, the Associated Press re-

ported from London.]
Thousands of Polish workers,
meanwhile, appear to have been
fired after refusing to break with the Solidarity movement, press re-ports from Warsaw said Monday.

The uncensored reports indicated widespread firings in what was described as a "verification" campaign apparently intended to emasculate the independent union movement. Those dismissed had refused government demands that they promise not to engage in "anti-Socialist activity" and that they resign from Solidarity, West-ern journalists in Warsaw report-

IA Justice Ministry spokesman said on Warsaw radio that five Solidarity members had been arrested for calling a strike and jailed for up to three and a half years with no right of appeal, United Press International reported.)

But the Polish leadership gave only scant details of the extent of

icke, said he believed that Mr. Walesa began refusing food on Dec. 24 and was demanding free-idays. It was not clear how many workers heeded calls by Solidarity militants for continued passive resistance to military rule.

> The radio said that in the Baltic port of Gdansk, more workers than were needed had shown up for duty at the repair shipyard. But the radio made no mention of the Lenin shipyard where Solidarity was founded in August of last year after a dockers' strike that para-lyzed the nation.

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish government, said in a Christmas broadcast that the Communist leaders would allow "really independent" trade unions to op-erate, provided they were free of political manipulation.

Reports reaching the West said that Solidarity leaders who had escaped arrest called in leaflets distributed in Warsaw for a post-Christmas campaign of passive recan stance. They urged workers to follow the example of the Ursus tractor factory, which was said to have produced only one tractor in the first week of martial law.

There have been reports of soldiers' families being subjected to a "fear campaign," with their homes daubed with white crosses to identify those connected with the military government. Polish ships were returning from abroad with reduced crews after defections in Western ports. In some cases, re-

lief crews sent abroad to take over stranded ships had deserted. The reports said that the region-

al Communist Party organization in Krakow had been suspended, and that there were similar suspensions of party units in factories elsewhere. They said many party members had turned in their membership cards.

In Vatican City, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, Pope John Paul's spe-cial envoy to Warsaw, briefed the pontiff Monday on conditions in In London, officials said that

political directors of European Economic Community foreign ministries would meet there Wednesday to assess the Polish situation. But they were unlikely to make policy decisions on food and economic aid for Poland, the officials said.

The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, originally wanted EEC foreign ministers to meet, but a ministerial meeting proved impossible to arrange at short no-

Warsaw radio said Sunday night that the monthly meat ration for all but manual workers would be cut from three kilograms (6.6 pounds) to 2.5 kilograms because private farmers had halved supplies. It repeated warnings of compulsory purchases if farmers failed to increase deliveries.

Supplies of bread, butter, meat, and poultry in Warsaw were sufficient Monday, Warsaw radio said,

but it added that deliveries of bread and milk in some parts of the city had been delayed.
[Warsaw radio said that chil-

dren, pregnant women and the elderly and sick would receive 8.8 pounds of meat per month, The Associated Press reported. The broadcast also said that butter rations would be reduced, but it did not say by how much. Most Poles were restricted earlier this year to about 8 ounces per month.

[Meat and butter rations were cut off completely for farmers with more than 1.2 acres of land, the state-run radio said, presumably because farmers have access to their own food stocks, the AP re-

The Red Cross said in Geneva that it had sent four tons of medi-cine by air to Warsaw.

The military authorities also announced that the easing of travel restrictions within provinces, in force over the Christmas holidays,

had been extended. The announcement said that permission would no longer be required for travel to and from locations in the same province, and that people would be allowed to stay away from their permanent sidence for up to four days without having to register with the po-

In the Danish port of Aarhus, dockers who refused to unload a cargo of Polish pig iron on Christ-mas Eve later decided to handle it

Gdansk, where they had been at-

tending a union meeting. Lech Walesa, the union leader, was de-

tained at his home and transferred

The first wave of arrests includ-

ed full-time officials of Solidarity

and discredited former Commu-nist Party leaders such as Edward

Gierek. The second wave, which

took place three or four days later,

brought the arrests of some union

activists on the shop-floor level

who had not been arrested earlier,

and organizers of strikes in defi-

ance of martial-law regulations.

Some Solidarity activists expect a

sorting us out. They're sifting

through the detainees to see who

they need to keep on a long-term basis, and keeping a close watch on those of us still at large to see

whom we contact," said a union

activist who was first detained and

then released after signing a pledge

Part of the sorting-out process,

according to volunteers involved in the relief operation, involves

separating the workers from the in-tellectuals. Part of the strength of

the Polish revolution was that it

managed to unite these two tradi-

tionally disparate groups. Solidar-

ity activists suspect the authorities

of seeking to isolate the worker ac-

to respect the law.

"At the moment they're still

third wave of arrests early

# Brezhnev Letter Called Negative But Is Said Not to Preclude Talks

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has characterized a letter from Leonid I. Brezhnev on the Polish situation as "negative" in tone, but an administration official said later that the Soviet leader's message did not seem to rule out discussion on Poland.

As the martial law government in Poland began its third week, U.S.-Soviet relations had become increasingly involved because of Mr. Reagan's warning to Mr. Brezhnev last week that, unless the repression in Poland eased soon. cred to send a committee to he would to take economic and litical actions against the Soviet Union.

Neither Mr. Reagan nor senior officials would divulge the con-tents of Mr. Brezhnev's reply on Friday night to Mr. Reagan's let-ter, sent late last Tuesday. But aboard his plane Sunday en route to California, where he will spend government last week set a a week of vacation, Mr. Reagan, adline of March 31 to clear out asked if the Brezhnev letter was positive or negative. He replied, "With them, it's always negative."

Later, a White House aide said that the letter was perfunctory but that "it did not close the door" to further talks. It was unclear whether the administration viewed the letter as leaving open the possiall do so as if we were at war. bility that the Soviet Union would use its influence to see that martial law was eased in Poland, or whether it provided grounds for some punitive action by the United States and other Western na-

In a year-end interview with seven newspaper groups, given Wednesday and released Sunday, Mr. Reagan rejected the suggestion that he has softened his hardline attitude toward the Soviet Union, but added: "I think we're in the world together and it doesn't mean that you can't talk and try to resolve your differences, but I think you go at it with some realism. So, I have no objection to talking."

#### 'Meeting Is Likely'

Mr. Brezhnev has proposed a summit meeting; Mr. Reagan said a summit must be properly pre-pared for, and added, "I still feel that some time in the coming

year...a meeting is likely."
In Los Angeles, a White House spokesman said that Mr. Reagan would decide later in the week on further U.S. steps in the Polish crisis. The spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Monday that a special situation group, headed by Vice President Bush, held a lengthy meeting at the White House Monday on Poland and agreed on a number of options to be presented to Mr. Reagan for consideration.

An official, who asked that he not be identified, said the prospective steps amounted to "tightening screws," and could be announced as early as Tuesday.

Meanwhile, State Department

Monday that "we have seen no evidence of any easing" in the martial law in Poland

On Monday, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who made a trip to Europe last week to consult with allies on Poland, said that Mr. Brezhnev's letter will play a role in any decision on possible steps against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eagleburger was asked about the possibility of U.S. sanctions against Moscow even if the Soviet Union does not intervene in the first place, as far as I'm concerned, it's very clear the Soviets are in this up to their neck to begin with. In the second place, the question of sanctions is something that's being looked at now.

"It obviously has to be looked at in the context of the Brezhnev letter," he said. "That letter has to be a part of the context in which the sanctions are now looked at, and I would expect that there'll be some decisions in the next few days."
He said that U.S. allies "have al-

ready begun to move" against the crackdown in Poland, and added, "I think the public opinion pressures, particularly from the unions, are pushing them [allied govern-ments] to be tougher. I expect that over the course of the next week or two we'll find that in fact a number of Western European govern-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Demonstrators burned a Soviet flag outside the Polish Consulate in Chicago Sunday. Police estimated that more than 10,000 people participated in the protest against martial law in Poland.

# Relief Volunteers Join Search for Detainees

to Warsaw.

month.

land, cut by the martial-law authorities on Dec. 13, remain out. Washington Post correspondent Michael Dobbs, who has covered the Polish crisis for the last 16 months, is in

#### Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Alongside St. Martin's Church in Warsaw's Old Town there is a long, rectangular room that used to serve as a Sunday school. Since the imposition of martial law in Poland it looks more like the sorting room of a post office. It is crammed with own paper parcels tied with string.

The parcels, wrapped by volunteers, are addressed to the thousands of Solidarity activists now being held in internment camps throughout Poland, Each parcel contains food, cigarettes, toothpaste and soap.

The scene in the church is just a part of a huge relief operation now under way in Poland designed to help those detained as a result of the government's crackdown on the Solidarity movement. Wellknown movie actors and celebrines have joined forces with nuns and students to assist the detainees and their families. More such centers are believed to exist in other Polish

A major problem facing the relief workers is to establish exactly who has been detained and where the person is being held. Lists is-sued by the martial-law authorities of interned persons have been incomplete and in some cases, inaccurate because they have included the names of Solidarity activists known to be at liberty. The government has also refused to give information about the places of detention.

According to the official figure, about 5,000 Poles have been interned since martial law was declared in Poland, Spokesmen have also claimed that many of the original detainees have been released. Church officials believe that the

real number of detainees is much higher, perhaps about 40,000. While the church official confirm that some detainees have been released, they claim that other persons are being arrested. The first arrests took place

shortly after midnight on Sunday. Dec. 13. Many of Solidarity's most prominent national leaders were arrested in the Baltic port of

Senior Solidarity officials and intellectuals apparently enjoy rather better conditions than the workers. The union's former leaders - with the exception of Mr. Walesa — are reportedly detained in a military rest home on the Baltic coast. Many intellectuals, meanwhile, are said to be in a juvenile prison near Warsaw. Conditions in both internment

centers are reported to be relatively good. According to people who have been released, the main complaint of the detainees is that they are totally cut off from informa-tion about the outside world. Even the state-run television and the official press is denied to them. The organizers of relief opera-

tions have drawn up lists of detainees on the basis of reports from those released. St. Martin's Church and other relief centers are also visited by a stream of dis-traught relatives of arrested activists. They pool their information and are provided with legal and fi-

nancial help.
Unofficial lists of detainees include such names as Edward Lip-inski, a 95-year-old economist who helped found the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR), actress Halina Mikolajska, and Mr. Walesa's closest advisers Jacek Kuron, Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki. De-

tainees who have since been re-leased include the head of the writers' union, Jan Jozef Szczepanski. Few of the top Solidarity leaders managed to escape arrest. Of those who did, the most prominent is Zbigniew Bujek, a worker at the Ursus tractor plant who headed the union's powerful Warsaw branch. He was rumored to have

sought asylum in a Western em-bassy in Warsaw, but there is no reliable evidence to support this. There are curious gaps in some of the lists of detainees. While some low-level union activists have been arrested, other much more

prominent ones have either been released or never detained. The result is a climate of general mistrust in which those who are released are suspected of being police agents and those who are free know they could be detained at

# Egyptian Officials See Peace With Israel as Irreversible

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

CAIRO -- Peace between Israel and Egypt is irreversible, a senior Egyptian offi-cial said in an interview here the other day, even as his government continued its verbal attacks on Israel's annexation of the Golan

But, added Butros Ghali, minister of state for external affairs, to broaden this peace and make it stable, "the key is United States pressure on Israel" to take the next step in solving the problem of Palestinian autono-

"We have an Eisenhower complex," he said. In January, 1957, with Israeli forces fighting in the Suez Canal area, President Eisenhower "intervened, put real pressure on the Israelis, and they withdrew from Sinai in 40 days.

tration could do, Mr. Ghali suggested a reduction of U.S. arms deliveries to Israel and a modification of the law that permits Americans to deduct contributions to Israel from their income taxes.

Like a number of other Egyptian officials interviewed, Mr. Ghali maintained that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was seriously jeopardizing support for Israel among American Jews.

The Egyptian defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, made the same points. Asked what Egypt would do if the Camp David peace talks on Palestinian autonomy were stalemated two years from now, he replied that "peace would be con-

He continued: "As far as can be seen, for the next 10 years or more, Egypt will be pri-

As examples of what the Reagan adminis- marily concerned with internal economic de- time." But he argued that if Israel were to

Like others of their colleagues who did not want to be identified, Mr. Ghali and Gen. Abn Ghazala were picking their way between giving the Israelis confidence that peace between the two countries will remain solid even after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai scheduled for April, and trying to re-establish Egypt in the Arab world.

#### A Slow Process

As Western diplomats here never tire of saying. April is the watershed, and the over-riding priority for Egyptian policy is to give Israel no excuse for failing to leave the

Mr. Ghali emphasized that his government expects stable relations between Israel and the Arab world to take "a very long

He insisted that moderate Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Jordan attach high

priority to movement on Palestinian autonomy at this time and are prepared to take reciprocal steps in response to Israeli efforts. He acknowledged, however, that he had no hard evidence or commitments to support But, he said, "if after six months, diplo-

make "a beginning toward a Palestinian so-lution now, it would cause a real change in

the whole Middle East -- despite everything

done by Begin in the last two years."

macy has not worked, the Israelis could return to what they were doing before. If after 12 months, there still was no movement from the Arab side, they could decide to build new settlements." This was a reference

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

#### INSIDE

#### Japanese Budget

In a move interpreted as a gesture to U.S. concerns, Japan's government decided on an \$11.7 billion budget for military spending in 1982, a figure that topped the forecasts an-nounced earlier. Page 3.

#### Iran Opposition

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former iranian president, and a group of associates are re-portedly trying to organize a new political coalition to over-throw Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule. Page 2.

#### Detention

ulle

The Reagan administration has gained important support from the legal community for the "preventive detention" of criminal suspects. Page 3.



HANOI -- Vietnam, facing economic crisis. food shortages and an measy relation-ship with the Soviet Union, is seeking to open a dialogue with the United States that would lead to diplomatic ties.

Reports from Western diplomats here, as

well as statements by Foreign Ministry offi-cials, indicate that the Vietnamese government's recent welcome to four visiting U.S. veterans was an initial effort to woo public opinion in the United States. Hanoi's aim, according to diplomats, appears to be at "starting a process" that would alter the Reagan administration's resistance to normal relations with Vietnam because of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Tell your people we are friends, we are not enemies," Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the veterans. Life is bleak in Vietnam, a situation

brought about by political isolation, widespread malnutrition, inflation believed to run as high as 200 percent a year, a series of devastating typhoons that damaged food crops, a textbook Marxist five-year plan that began in 1976 and ended in failure, the damage wrought by the war, and the exodus of ethnic Chinese tradesmen and skilled workits goals this year and produce a record 15

Beyond this, a major legacy of the war emains the numerous re-education camps. where South Vietnamese officials, military men, intellectuals, doctors, lawyers and businessmen have been placed to be "rehabilitated." The number of people confined may be from 20,000 to 200,000.

"The human rights situation in Vietnam is very grave," said a Western diplomat. He said Vietnamese now need travel permits to journey outside their provinces, job alloca-tions have split up families, and freedom of association is banned.

association is banned.

Even in Ho Chi Minh City, which retains some of the frenetic tempo of the old Saigon "pre-liberation" days, authorities have closed the renowned book market and confiscated "inconstructive" works including fairy tales, romantic novels, mysteries, and histories of the French and U.S. involve-

ment in Vietnam. But the major problem is food. Although Nguyen Lam, chairman of the State Plan-

its goals this year and produce a record 15 million tons, 600,000 tons more than last year, the effect of two typhoons in recent years and the attempt to impose farm cooperatives and collectivization on peasants in the south has left the population stricken.

"My students sit and stare and clutch their stomachs with hunger," said Nina McCoy, an American who works for a Swedish aid group teaching English to Viet-namese medical students. "People are lucky they have rice and maybe a boiled vegeta ble twice a day. There's no fish, no high pro-tein, and the malnutrition among children

Miss McCoy, who is from Oregon, has worked in Vietnam since July, 1979. "I'm seeing people shrink before my eyes — it's unbearable," she said. "Whatever food people have, they try to give to their kids."

Food rations in many parts of the country, especially the north, have been cut from an average of 14 kilograms (31 pounds) a month to 11.7 kilos - far below the 15 kilos considered the minimum subsistence level. Fish, which used to be plentiful, are now in short supply, in part because fuel is scarce

and many boats have sailed away with refu-On the free market, chicken costs about \$4.50 a kilo, rice a little more than \$1 a kilo

and meat about \$2.85 a kilo. The average income is \$160 a year. One Asian diplomat said the nation's economy reminded him of Bangladesh on a good day."

Vietnamese officials concede that "mistakes in economic planning" — or rigid adherence to collectivization and nationalization of farms - have hurt food production. One of the reasons for stepped-up food out-

trols that has opened the way for some in-centives and private enterprise. Western diplomats in Vietnam see the meetings with private U.S. citizens, such as the veterans, as attempts by Hanoi to bring U.S. public pressure to bear on Washington

put in recent months is a relaxation of con-

toward a normalization of relations. The veterans, who met Vietnamese officials as well as foreign diplomats, believe Hanoi's view of the United States was probably skewed by the anti-war movement of

the 1960s. What Vietnamese government officials (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# Uneasy Vietnam Seeking a Dialogue With U.S. on Ties

#### By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

# New Coalition Being Formed in Bid to Depose Khomeini, Bani-Sadr Ally Says

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran and a group of his associates inside and outside Iran are trying to put together a new political coa-lition to overthrow the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to one of Mr. Bani-Sadr's political allies.

Ali Reza Nobari, former head of Iran's central bank, said that prog-ress has been slow "because the people want to be assured that the next government is not going to cheat them the same way Khomeini cheated them ... Khomeini has gotten so bad, we want to make sure it won't be so bad next

Many of the 20 to 30 organizers of the effort, including Mr. Nobari, were among the Western-educated students who worked for nearly 15 years to overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and re-

place him with Ayatollah Kho-meini. The anti-Khomeini forces that Mr. Nobari and his colleagues hope to bring together include con-servative former military leaders and businessmen who fled after the revolution, anti-shah revolutionaries who studied at Western universities and then worked for Ayatollah Khomeini, and leftists ranging from Socialists to Communists, from intellectuals to terror-

The Bani-Sadr forces tried to generate public support for a revolution last summer, thinking it would be easy because of the economic and political turmoil in Iran. But tightened internal securi-

Now they are beginning the slower process of pulling together an international movement, raising money and searching for a way to broadcast anti-Khomeini messages into Iran, and trying to structure a

The new attempt would not in-clude members of the Communist Tudeh Party, which supports Aya-tollah Khomeini, nor the monarchists who want to put the late shah's son on the Peacock Throne. Mr. Nobari warned that U.S. support of the young Reza Pahlavi, who has proclaimed nimself shah from exile in Cairo, "would unite tranians behind Khomeini against the Americans."

The group's strategy was out-lined by Mr. Nobari earlier this month in a wide-ranging interview, his first in the United States since fleeing Iran last September, He was in Washington after visiting his wife, who is an American, and their children in California.

Mr. Nobari, one of the key participants in negotiating the return of the 52 American hostages last January, sharply criticized Ayatollah Khomeini as "corrupted by power" and painted a grim picture of Iran as a country that has come under a rule of terror since the

Before the revolution, Iranians perceived two enemies, Mr. Nobari said: the shah and the United

"With Khomeini it's different," he said. "They see that foreigners are not helping Khomeini; it is the people themselves who put Kho-meini in power. So here comes a feeling of ... why did we do this to ourselves?"

He said Ayatollah Khomeini used the hostages and is now using the Iraq war to stay in power." Mr. Nohari, who said he had talked to the ayatollah's doctors, disputed the idea that the 82-yearold leader is near dying and not in control of Iran. For years, he said, Ayatollah Khomeini has raised questions about his health and then used the issue for political

To hold power, Mr. Nobari said, Ayatollah Khomeini needed crises

everybody, but were done with his expressed insistence," Mr. Nobari said. "Meanwhile, he used to tell people like Bani-Sadr that 'No, we are going to have due process.'
From the start, he consciously was

playing both sides.

"That was why many in the West couldn't understand," Mr. Nobari said. "You would feel that there were sudden changes in the position of Iran. But these were not changes, the deep positions were the same. Khomeini was just playing cheat, as the cat that lets the mouse go away and then catches him again. That was what was done with the hostages."

Mr. Nobari said that the 63 Americans originally taken hos-tage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were first accepted as a vehicle to demand that the shah, who had been allowed into the United States for medical treatment, be re-

shah was overthrown nearly three years ago.

Before the revolution. Iranians

to bring the crowds into the street, so he supported or created crises.

The first executions shocked also became a tool against factions challenging Ayatollah Khomeini's

> As Mr. Nobari sees it, the crowds brought out in support of the embassy seizure, which Pre-mier Mehdi Bazargan opposed, gave Ayatollah Khomeini the opportunity to replace Mr. Bazargan with the clergy-dominated Revolu-tionary Council. Continued demonstrations helped the ayatollah rally support to get his constitution approved in a national referendum, giving him total control over the government.

Once Ayatollah Khomeini had "his government and he had the control over everything," Mr. No-bari said, "he decided we had to get out of this economic embargo of the West because we cannot get spare parts. . . Then he finally de-cided yes, it was the time to solve

The timing was also influenced by the U.S. presidential election, on the first anniversary of the hos-

tage-taking.

I was in the committee that drafted the basic four conditions that were approved by the parliament before Nov. 4," Mr. Nobari said, adding that the Iranians were trying to help President Jimmy Carter in his re-election bid against Ronald Reagan. "I'm absolutely sure of the motives. But it ended up, because they were so ineffi-cient, that it actually hurt Carter."

Ayatollah Khomeini's next step was to remove Mr. Bani-Sadr, whose election as president gave him stature among the people, ac-cording to Mr. Nobari. As the last of Mr. Bani-Sadr's appointees, Mr. Nobari was caught in that struggle. After Mr. Bani-Sadr was stripped of his title of commander in chief last June, "we understood that he was out, so all of us, we went underground," including Mr. Bani-Sadr, Mr. Nobari recalled.

"Finally, we saw that normal homes were not safe so he [Mr. Bani-Sadr] went into one of the hideouts of the Mujahidin," a hideouts of the Mujahidin," a small Markist-Islamic guerrilla organization, Mr. Nobari said.
He said that one potential base for anti-Khomeini support, he said, is the Iranian military. "Khomeini knows that." Mr. Nobari said, "and that's why he has kept

the army busy with Iraq."

Mr. Nobari's picture of Iran
now is grim. "All the purely idealistic revolutionary elements have left or were purged. Efficiency of the police has increased greatly, and the techniques they use make us believe that there are SAVAK [the shah's secret police] elements there. Unemployment is high and

the shortages started mainly with the war have continued."
Unhappy as the Iranians are,
Mr. Nobari said, the religious mysticism Ayatollah Khomenii wraps
around himself has protected him

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is going ahead with a major sale of spare parts for military equipment for Taiwan despite objections by China, it was disclosed Monday.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer refused to divulge the dollar figure, saying only that congressional notification was required because the transaction involves more than \$25 million.

Other sources put the figure at \$97 million and said no weapons were involved. Mr. Fischer described it as a routine transaction. Chinese officials have said they object to any military-related transfers to Taiwan.

despite the U.S. view that such deals are permissible under U.S.-Chinese

understandings at the time relations were normalized three years ago. -

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, has had heart palpitations since ending his 17-day hunger strike, according to his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

Mrs. Bonner, who also took part in the fast, told reporters by tele-

phone Monday from Gorki that her husband had been given pills after

he left the hospital Thursday but was not given instructions on how to use them. He has called on colleagues and friends in the West to put

pressure on the Soviet authorities to give him proper medical treatment, his wife said. Mr. Sakharov, 61, has returned to his apartment in Gorki,

The couple refused food to pressure officials into granting a Soviet

exit visa to Liza Alexeyeva, the 26-year-old wife-by-proxy of Mrs.

The Associated Press

PIERRE, S.D. — A former soldier who claimed that he became mentally ill as a result of Army LSD experiments in 1957 is not entitled to damages, a judge ruled on Monday. The case is the first of its kind in the United States to go to trial.

U.S. District Judge Donald Porter ruled that Calvin Sweet, 43, of Pierre, is not entitled to compensation from the U.S. government because he did not file his first chair until 1978, too lette to fell within a

cause he did not file his first claim until 1978, too late to fall within a

two-year statute of limitations. Mr. Sweet brought a \$3.9-million damage suit in April. The judge also said that a 1950 U.S. Supreme Court deci-

sion, the Feres Doctrine, gives the military immunity from lawsuits such as Mr. Sweet's. Mr. Sweet said he would appeal.

Mr. Sweet alleged that drug experiments he participated in at the Army Chemical Warfare Laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal in Mary-

land in 1957 brought on steadily worsening mental illness. The govern-

ment acknowledged that Mr. Sweet took part in Army drug experiments.

ATLANTA — A judge Monday began questioning prospective jurors in the murder trial of Wayne B. Williams. 23, who is charged with killing

Superior Court Judge Clarence Cooper asked 48 prospective jurors — of a pool of about 700 — about their knowledge of Mr. Williams and the

Reporters and spectators were examined with a metal detector before

entering the fourth-floor court. Between 20 and 30 people were turned

away from the courtroom, which holds about 130, because of lack of

series of killings that terrorized Atlanta from 1979 to this year.

Member of Iran Parliament Slain

Screening of Jury Begins in Atlanta

Ex-Soldier Loses Suit Against U.S.

where he was exiled nearly two years ago.

Bonner's son by a previous marriage.

two of 28 young blacks here.

Sakharov Heart Disorders Reported

U.S. to Sell Military Parts to Taiwan The Associated Press

# Saudi Arabia and Iraq Sign Accord Resolving 60-Year Border Dispute

New York Times Service BEIRUT - Saudi Arabia and Iraq have signed an agreement ending a nearly 60-year border dispute amid signs of growing cooper-

ation between them against Iran. The agreement was concluded Saturday in Baghdad by Prince Nayef Ibn Abdel Aziz, the Saudi minister of interior, and his Iraqi counterpart, Saadoun Shaker. Afterward, Prince Nayef was received by President Saddam Hussein and delivered a message from King Khaled, according to the Iraq news

agency. The agency also carried war with Tehran, now in its 15th excerpts from speeches delivered by the two ministers at ceremony where the border agreement was

The speeches were aimed mainly against the Iranian government. Prince Nayer was quoted as saving that Iraq was fighting a war against Iran not only to defend itself "but also to protect the entire Arab nation."

Analysts here said the remarks indicated that the Saudi Arabians supported the Iraqi thesis that the

# Cairo Intent on Saving Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Israeli settlements being established on the West Bank and Golan Heights that Arabs see as an Israeli way of ensuring these territories will remain part of Isra-

"I have no guarantees" for the Israelis, he continued, "but I re-verse the question and ask, What will they lose? They have the trump cards - the territory, the forces, and basically American support."

It was not clear exactly what steps Mr. Ghali and other Egyp-tian officials expected of Israel at this time. They did make it clear that they preferred concrete moves toward Palestinian self-govern-ment. But when asked for specif-ics, Mr. Ghali mentioned "confidence-building measures" such as allowing the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip more free speech and the return of certain moderate Palestinian leaders. Like Israeli officials interviewed

recently, Egyptian officials criti-cized what they saw as the absence of a Reagan administration policy toward the Middle East. Most of those interviewed, however, added that the administration had brought about a general recovery of U.S. prestige in the area after the debacle of the abortive effort to rescue the American hostages in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

One of the principal questions in Israel is whether the April watershed will turn into an "April fool" Egyptian trick to reclaim the Sinai and then stop the peace pro-

Egypt, Mr. Ghali pointed out, can be relied upon for three reasons: Unlike other Arab states, it has very few Palestinians to cause internal trouble; Egyptians have had stable institutions, and there has been stability of leadership in Egypt — only three leaders since 1952, Gamal Abdul Nasser, Anwar Sadat and now President Hosni Mubarak.

month, was intended to safeguard the Arab world against what Baghdad termed "the Persian threat

and menace." Mr. Shaker called for collective Arab strategy in the Gulf region to counter what he described as "the vicious intrigues" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the agency reported.

Saudi Arabia a few days ago concluded a security pact with the island nation of Bahrain, following an announcement by the Bahraini authorities that they had crushed what they said was an Iranianbacked conspiracy to unseat the government and destabilize the entire Gulf area. According to newspapers in the Gulf, contacts were under way among the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council to sign a collective security accord. They are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates,

Kuwait, Qatar and Oman. The border pact between Saudi Arabia and Iraq concerns their common border, which extends about 500 miles [800 kilometers]. The frontier was originally drawn up in 1922 by Britain. Neither Baghdad nor Riyadh was satisfied, and the situation has caused con-flict and friction between them. The provisions of the border agree-

ment have not been made public. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd has called for the establishment of a "security fence" in the Gulf to defend the region against what he termed "adventurers who are engaged in gambling with the fate of the people of the area." The prince spoke in an interview with two Saudi newspapers, Al-Yom and Al-Bilad, which was quoted by Riyadh radio.

Workers in Pisa clear the debris from the explosion in an apartment building.

#### Death Toll Reaches 9 in Pisa Blast; More Feared Dead

United Press International

 At least nine persons have now been reported killed in the explosion Sunday that destroyed a four-story apartment building about a kilometer from the Leaning Tower, police said

Monday. Eighteen persons have been reported injured, and police said they believed that more bodies

would be found in the wreckage. More than 700 firemen, police and troops worked through the night to clear the rubble.

Fire officials said they believed then was caused by a leaking gas cylinder, but could not be certain until the investigation was completed. At the time of the explosion, 10 to 15 persons were in a res-

#### taurant on the ground floor of the building.

BEIRUT - A member of Iran's parliament was assassinated and a guard was wounded Monday in a burst of gunfire from a passing car in Tehran, the Iranian news agency reported.

Mohammed Taki Behsharat, the assassinated parliament deputy, was a Khomeini loyalist who was often quoted on Tehran radio. He represented Semiron, in the central province of Isfahan. The news agency did not indicate what happened to the assassins, who fired when their car pulled alongside Mr. Behsharat's.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a 30-minute speech car-

ried by Tehran radio, said workers should guard against "undedicated or devious" persons trying to infiltrate Islamic societies at their workplaces, and monitor the behavior of government and military workers.

#### First Test-Tube Baby Is Born in U.S.

The Associated Press NORFOLK, Va. - The first test-tube baby in the United States was born Monday in Norfolk, doctors at the Eastern Virginia Medical School here announced.

Elizabeth Jordan Carr, a 5-pound, 12-ounce girl (2.6 kilograms) delivered at Norfolk General Hospital by Caesarean section, was doing well, according to a spokesman for the school, which runs one of two in vitro fertilization clinics in the United States. Her mother was also said to be in good condition.

The baby's parents are Roger Carr. 30, and Judith Carr, 28, of Westminster in north-central Massachusetts. The baby was delivered by Dr. Mason C. Andrews, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and

#### Vietnam Seeking Talks With U.S. in the Soviet bloc. Western diplo- to find goods that had been sent

fail to realize, judging by conversa-tions with some of them, is that Hanoi does not have the kind of citizen support in the United States that it assumes it has, and that normal relations with Vietnam is not a priority for Ameri-

By several accounts, the prospect of normal relations between the United States and Vietnam loomed in the fall of 1978 and discussions began on the establishment of embassies. (The Viet-namese now show U.S. visitors the elegant villa on Hai Ba Trung Street that was to have been the U.S. Embassy). But the Carter administration drew back at the last moment because of impending normalization with China, a move antagonistic to Vietnam.

What followed, in November, 1978, was a Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of cooperation that ensured Hanoi's firm reliance on Moscow. Estimates of Soviet aid range from \$3 million to \$6 million a day for military and civilian projects, including most of the upkeep of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. It is estimated that 8,000 Russians are in Vietnam,

and the Soviet Air Force and Navy have acquired repair and refueling facilities in Danang and Cam Vietnam has sent an estimated

mats said. In effect, the workers from the Soviet Union in 1968 receive only part of their salaries. with the rest saved for debt service. Hanoi's total external debt has climbed to \$3 billion, according to official Vietnamese sources. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion is esti-

mated to come from Soviet bloc nations. Tensions between the Soviet Union and Vietnam have arisen over Soviet influence in Cambodia, and some diplomats predict that the intensely nationalistic Vietnamese will never fall totally under the sway of the Russians. There is grumbling about the poor quality of some of the corn and rice the Russians have sent. Beyond this.

#### there are personal complaints. 'Rude, Overbearing'

"The Russians make it obvious that they want no contact at all with the Vietnamese," said a for-cign aid worker. "The Vietnamese say privately that the Russians are rude, overbearing people. The Vietnamese laugh at them. Everyone listens to the Voice of America, and everyone knows what's going on in Poland and the Viet-

namese are not fooled at all." Moreover, diplomats point out that the Russians are probably realizing the difficulties involved in aid to Vietnam. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review, Soviet shipping experts were shocked 50.000 "guest workers" to factories

world

rotting in the Haiphong Harbor dock yards.

Sweden, the major Western aid donor, is also finding "severe diffi-culties," an Asian diplomat said. Sweden has spent nearly \$400 million on a paper mill near Hanoi, which the diplomat termed "a classic disaster

"They are building a high-cost, high-technology paper mill, and the problems of electricity and water and labor are incredible," he

In a nation of 54 million that has failed to grow or earn enough to feed itself, about half the national wealth supports the armed forces. With more than 2.6 million, Vietnam has the third largest military force in the world after the Soviet Union and China.

#### U.S. Rules Out Ties

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The U.S. State Department on Monday ruled out any improvement in rela-tions with Vietnam as long as Vietnamese troops remain in Cambo-

dia.
"Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea in violation of international norms of behavior and three successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly," a department spokesman said.

# Authenticity of Gen. Dozier Photo Probed

MILAN — Police experts on Monday examined a snapshot of kidnapped Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, issued by the Red Brigades, in an effort to determine whether it was faked to imply that the U.S. officer was co-operating with his abductors.

"We are still unable to say if the photograph is the result of a montage," a spokesman for anti-terrorist police in Verona said.

The picture shows Gen. Dozier seated beneath the Red Brigades' five-pointed star symbol and holding a placard covered with anti-American slogans. Police believe the snapshot could have been doctored with a shot of the placard after the general was photographed. But they said they were assuming

that the head-and-shoulders shot that there were deep divisions of the general had been taken since he was kidnapped.

Police confirmed earlier reports that a Red Brigades communiqué said the general's "proletarian trial" had begun. In the communique on Sunday, the group said Gen. Dozier would be interrogated about the NATO forces under his

Italian newspapers, describing Gen. Dozier's expression in the photograph as "ironic," speculated that the picture was evidence that Gen. Dozier had not been broken. A small dark mark, possibly a bruise, is visible under his left eve in the photograph.

Italian newspapers also noted

within the Red Brigades.
In Beirut, a person claiming to represent the Red Brigades telephoned the Italian news agency ANSA and posed conditions for Gen. Dozier's release, but police in Rome said they did not believe the call was authentic. A similar call. made in Beirut on Dec. 22, was

"It's completely out of the Red Brigades style," said a police offi-cial in Rome. "They never make phone calls from abroad."

On Sunday, breaking an eight-day silence, the Red Brigades called an Italian news agency and said the photo, the second communiqué since the kidnapping and a document on Red Brigades strate-

# Gynecology at the medical school.

#### History, Geography Work Against Reagan Search for Action on Polish Crisis By Bernard Gwertzman would further inflame the situation." He added, "We hoped that

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - After three days of intensive discussions with

14, the day after Warsaw imposed

martial law, reporters traveling with U.S. Secretary of State Alex-

ander M. Haig Jr. were told that

the West had "no military option"

in Poland, only political and eco-

In August, 1968, when Soviet-

led Warsaw Pact forces crushed

'Socialism with a human face" in

Czechoslovakia, as President Lyn-

don B. Johnson recalled in his

memoirs, the U.S. response was to

nomic choices.

increasing world criticism...would convince Moshis chief advisers last week about cow not to crush the modest liberhow to react to the suppression of freedom in Poland, President Reagan discovered that he was alism among the Czechs." The hope was in vain. Czechos-lovak liberalism was wiped out. Retaliating, Mr. Johnson canceled a trip to Leningrad for the start of strategic nuclear weapons talks; caught in the same bind of anger and frustration as previous presi-**NEWS ANALYSIS** some cultural exchanges were also scrubbed. But a year later, the weapons talks and the exchanges dents who had to deal with similar

crises on Soviet borders.
Poland, like Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, is within the Soviet sphere of influence. were again on track. Similarly, in 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower cut off all contacts with the Russians when There is no way, short of risking World War III, for the West to use Soviet tanks intervened in Hungary. But in a few months, Mosforce there. That is an accepted fact of life in Washington, On Dec.

#### cow and Washington again resumed discussions. **Angry Reaction**

Two years ago, President Jimmy Carter reacted angrily to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He cut back virtually every facet of U.S.-Soviet cooperation, including the lucrative grain trade. The new administration, although it took office boasting of its tougher attitude toward Moscow, nevertheless restored the grain sales, fulfilling a Reagan promise to farmers.

them. Whatever the administration said or did would stand mainly as an emblem of Washington's feelings, like the candles that Americans put in their windows on Christmas Eve to show sympathy for the Poles.

Thus, as they considered actions on Poland, Mr. Reagan and his advisers had history working against un, with Poles — instead of Rusunited States, seemed to go out of stans — doing Moscow's work? Or its way to endorse Gen. Jaruzelcould it be that Gen. Wojciech ski's version of the events. France, night nevertheless was mostly that. to preserve the reforms of August.

In addition, Mr. Reagan had to

Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, was sincere when he said martial law was his own idea, to rescue Poland from chaos and the threat of Soviet occupation, and that he intends

West Germany, which has tried deal with the allies differing as-sessments: Was it a Soviet opera-cost sometimes of irritating the

which initially took a similar hands-off attitude, toughened up under pressure from its trade unions. So did Italy and Britain.

were upset, there was no consensus on what to do. Under domestic pressure to act, Mr. Reagan felt

night nevertheless was mostly that.
The few sanctions he announced were quickly discounted even by his strongest ideological supporters as largely cosmetic. Indeed, Mr. Reagan had few levers avail-

Although all the NATO allies able to use on Warsaw or Moscow. Those that he did have could not easily be used,

For instance, a total embargo on

# Brezhnev Letter Reportedly Keeps Option on Talks Open

(Continued from Page 1) ments are much more prepared to take sanctions against Poland and perhaps even to consider some-thing against the Soviet Union." Last Wednesday, in an address to the nation, Mr. Reagan outlined

a number of economic sanctions against the Polish government for its imposition of martial law, but limited himself to warning the Russians that actions might also be taken against them. Zdzisław Rurarz, the Polish ambassador to Japan who was given

asylum in the United States last

week, told the U.S. congressional

Commission on Security and Co-

operation in Europe on Monday land and the Soviet Union except for food to be distributed in Poland by the Roman Catholic Church or charities.

Also at the hearing, Max Kam-pelman, chief U.S. delegate to the continuing Helsinki negotiations in Madrid, told the commission that the human rights accord has been "seriously wounded by recent developments in Poland" and the Reagan administration is actively reviewing what the crackdown on the Solidarity labor union means for the agreement.

In Moscow, Tass charged Monthat the United States should cut off all trade and assistance to Po- was trying to turn Poland into "a permanent seat of tension in Europe." Referring to U.S. encouragement of sanctions against Poland, Tass praised the "resolute resistance" of West Germany and other West European governments against what it called "Washington's policy of blackmail and gross

interference" in Polish affairs. In Tokyo, Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan sent a message to Mr. Reagan Monday saying that Tokyo would remain in close contact with the United States and other Western countries on how to deal

with the Polish situation, govern-ment sources said. Mr. Suzuki said he hoped the situation would be resolved by the Poles themselved and he emphasized the need to prevent any external intervention, the sources added.

Fire Aboard Liner Norway

Reces MIAMI — The owners of the cruise liner Norway have canceled a New Year's cruise to the Virgin Islands for 1,800 passengers after a fire in a small area of a boiler room buckled deck plates. The blaze broke out Sunday while the ship was docked in Miami.

caused severe hardship. But it would not be likely to end martial law, and the victims would be the Polish people, not their leaders. In fact, Polish-American leaders who met with Mr. Reagan last week urged him to increase food assist-Another tough action might

have been to block rescheduling of Poland's \$27-billion debt, but that would have jeopardized Western banks and governments along with the Soviet bloc's credit standing. So there remained only such relatively minor sanctions as suspending U.S. Export-Import Bank credit insurance (already cut back), halting Poland's airline service to the United States, and barring its fishing boats from U.S. waters.

Warning to Moscow

Mr. Reagan held Moscow virtually responsible for the crackdown, but his action against the Soviet Union was limited — a warning that if repression in Poland is not will invoke political and economic sanctions against the Russians.

Administration spokesmen, feeling defensive about seeming to let Moscow off the hook, contended that putting the Russians on notice

might lead them to act on easing repression in Poland. But it was clear that Washington's sanctions could not be effective unless its main allies agreed to follow suit. Consultations confirmed that, for countries deeply involved in East-West trade, economic sanctions were unacceptable, at least unless Soviet tanks rolled into Poland.

As for political sanctions, rela-As for political sanctions, relations with the Russians were already in such poor shape that Mr. Reagan had few cards to play, except in the arms control field.

U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing number forces in Figure began in clear forces in Europe began in Geneva last month, and Mr. Haig is scheduled to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on Jan. 26, to set a time and place for resuming strategic arms talks.

Canceling these talks would show displeasure but it would not hurt the Russians. And cancellation would probably open the Western alliance to a whole new set of strains. NATO plans for new missiles in Europe are heavily de-pendent on giving at least the impression of serious negotiations about arms control to opponents of nuclear weapons in West Cer-many and other European coun-

المكنامن الأصل

# In Illy Japan Cabinet Raises **Arms Spending in Bid** To Appease U.S. Critics

By Tracy Dahlby ngton Post Service

TOKYO - In a bid to avert the rowing possibility of a political acklash in Washington, Premier enko Suzuki's government decid-d Monday on an \$11.7-billion udget for military spending in 982, a figure that exceeded more nodest forecasts announced earli-

Mr. Suzuki's Cabinet met at a pecial session here Monday evening to endorse plans to increase military spending by 7.75 percent text year, compared to 7.6 percent his year. Japan has come under the percent pressure from the 11.5 ncreasing pressure from the U.S. Congress to bring its level of miliary spending into line with its eco-

The decision to increase the mil-tary budget, according to govern-ment officials and private military malysts here, was meant as a gesnre to demonstrate Japan's good aith in meeting strong, behind-he-scenes pressure by the Reagan administration that Tokyo bolster 1 military capability to help offset U.S. military commitments in the

#### Trade Surplus

A senior official at Japan's Defense Agency asserted that the inreased appropriations will allow lapan to buy more of anti-submatine patrol planes, naval vessels and other military hardware. The budget now goes to the Diet, or parliament, for final approval

The government's chief concern appeared to be what is perceived here as sharply rising criticism in Washington that while Japan has a relatively low level of military expenses among its allies, its estimatd trade surplus with the United States this year is a record \$18 bil-

A Japanese political analyst said: "Mr. Suzuki's advisers have been telling him how angry the Americans are right now and that a symbol to show Japan's sincerity and seriousness is needed to avoid a collision course with the United States. Mainly, [the spending increase] is intended as a signal to the United States."

Reagan administration officials have been reluctant to publicly link trade and military issues. But U.S. congressmen have com-plained publicly, and Japanese ofheials are privately concerned about a draft resolution introduced recently in the U.S. Congress calling for Japan to spend at least 1 percent of its gross national product on national defense.

#### Huge Deficits

Defense Agency officials said that the 1982 military budget should bring the figure to 0.93 per-cent of GNP, compared with 0.9 mated 5.2 percent for the United erations," a senior official said.

States, 3.3 percent for West Germany and 4.9 percent for Britain.

But the officials argued that, after inflation is taken into account, Japan's military spending increases next year would come to 4.6 percent, in real terms, which would outstrip the 3-percent increases pledged by the NATO allies.

"This is the best we were able to achieve under current circum-stances," said a senior official. De-spite the Japanese Cabinet's announcement in June of plans to hold the increase in military spending to 7.5 percent next year, Japan's Ministry of Finance has recently insisted that the figure be kept to 6.5 percent in line with its efforts to cut huge government

The ministry's demand infuriated influential members of Mr. Suzuki's Liberal Democratic Party, which is conservative. These members openly advocated expanded military appropriations as a means of reducing tensions in relations with Washington.

Relations deteriorated last December when former Defense Sec-retary Harold Brown and other Carter administration officials maintained that they were led to believe that Tokyo would increase arms spending this year by 9.7 per-cent. The final figure of 7.6 percent led to charges that Japan was shirking its responsibilities.

#### Opposition Protests

The Cabinet's decision to boost the 1982 figure to 7.75 percent, a senior analyst here said, was made because if Suzuki didn't do anything, it would look like the Japanese were double-talking again. The figure itself may still look small from the American stand-point, but top Liberal Democrats consider it sufficient as a gesture

Other government departments were held to an average increase of 6.5 percent. The overall 1982 budget approved Monday by the Cabinet is \$226 billion. For the first time in the postwar era, other department were allowed to outstrip the increase in welfare spending, which is to be held to 2.8 percent under Tokyo's fiscal aust-

The decision was protested by Japan's Socialists, Communists and other opposition groups. But the political costs to Mr. Suzuki and his Liberal Democrats were expected to be slight because of their substantial parliamentary majority and the fact that strong anti-war attitudes here have begun to weaken in recent years.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said last week that Japan should bolster its military strength to defend itself up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from the home islands, "Mr. Weinpercent in the current year. This is still considerably less than the estiberger's remarks were taken into



A demonstrator who broke through the gate of a detention center for Haitians near Miami.

#### 100 Haitians Flee Detention in Florida During Protest

United Press Inter-MIAMI - More than 100 Haitians fled a deten MIAMI — More than 100 righted seem to the camp during a demonstration outside the camp Sunday, officials said Monday. A Haitian refugee leader predicted more trouble if the Reagan administration does not free Haitians being held in federal detention centers after coming to the United States illegally.

Immigration and Naturalization Service officials said riot police were called Sunday afternoon

300 demonstrators were arrested. During the disturbance between police and protesters who gathered at the camp to support a hunger strike by 660 Haitian detaines, more than 100 Haitians escaped, officials said. An INS spokeswoman said most climbed a barbed-wire fence at the rear of the compound.

to Krome Avenue detention camp near Miami

when a protest rally outside the camp turned vio-lent. No one was seriously injured. Three of the

# Chinese Students in U.S. Stymied By a Poor Command of English

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service PEKING - After months of anxions waiting, the Chinese student embarks on a period of study in the United States, armed with a letter of acceptance from

an American college, a U.S. visa, a stipend from his government, and his dreams.

It sounds like the making of a success story, except for one hitch: The student's English is so poor that he cannot understand his lectures, participate in class discussions or exchange views with his American

Three years after Peking and Washington agreed to educational exchanges to enhance mutual understanding, the Chinese student's language problem is a familiar story that not only sours his personal experi-

ence, but clouds the exchange program itself.

Recent studies of Chinese enrolled in American schools reveal the alarming statistic that as many as half of the visiting scholars and 60 percent of the students need remedial language training before they can begin to achieve their purpose for coming.

Although many American schools enthusiastically welcomed Chinese students in the first blush of normalized relations and provided free remedial English courses for the slow starters, they are starting to tire of shouldering the high costs of such programs and now demand greater proficiency in English.

Schools that originally accepted Chinese scholars and students on faith that they spoke adequate English have started to require all candidates to take the standard "Test of English as a Foreign Language" that is compulsory for applicants from other non-English speaking countries.

Recently, the two-hour test in English was given for the first time in China. It was taken by 630 students in three cities. The examinees wielded No. 2 pencils, received instructions in English and submit-next three years.

the United States.

The increasingly stringent language requirements of American colleges are not entirely self-centered. Lack of English proficiency places a heavy burden on Chinese visitors, many of whom already feel tremen-dous pressure to succeed after surviving the rigorous se selection process and the difficulty of getting

Although most of the visitors eventually pick up enough English to function in an academic setting, others escape to the security of Chinese restaurant kitchens and never see the inside of a classroom, a

the United States, provides its officially sponsored nominees with between a month and a year of inten-

sive English training before they leave.

As it has become clear that this preparation is insufficient, Chinese education officials who had increasingly turned to American schools to train the new generation of Chinese experts have started taking steps to beef up English training programs in

Scores of "foreign experts" have been hired from English-speaking nations to fill Chinese classrooms with native speakers. Instruction in the ABCs is offered daily on the radio. English has been made a compulsory course in primary schools, alongside mathematics and Chinese literature.

from Big Brother," now are being retrained as Eng-

Plans have been made to set up two dozen training sites in China, with the hope of unleashing 4,800 new

U.S. diplomat said.

The Chinese government, which has placed about half of the estimated 6,000 Chinese now studying in

Russian-language teachers who were at a premium in the 1950s, when Chinese were exhorted to "learn lish-language instructors.

#### ABA Study Backs Use of On Seizure of Church **Detentions**

'Dangerous' Suspects Could Be Denied Bail

By Fred Barbash

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — An American Bar Association task force on crime has recommended the use of "preventive detention" to keep po-tentially dangerous criminal suspects off the streets while await-ing trial."

The task force thus joins Reagan administration and congressional conservatives in what appears to be an increasingly powerful campaign for preventive detention leg-islation. Such legislation is op-posed by civil liberties groups as an excessive infringement on rights of defendants.

The task force, headed by former Florida State Prosecutor Richard E. Gerstein, is composed of nine lawyers, judges and scholars. Its proposals eventually will be submitted for full ABA approval. The task force called for stricter

gun-control laws as well, but re-jected measures to ban handgun possession for individuals in their homes and businesses, as many gun-control groups favor.

And it took sharp issue with administration proposals for a massive infusion of funds to build more and bigger prisons. There is no solid evidence to support the conclusion that sending more convicted offenders to prison for long-er periods of time will deter others from committing crimes," the ABA task force said. Nor is there reason to believe greater rates of incarceration would reduce the crime rates, because so few crimi-

nals get caught, it said.

The issue of preventive detention — now before the Supreme Court — has been hotly debated for several decades, but except in the Washington and a few states, laws mandating its use have been rejected on civil liberties grounds. Under preventive detention, per-sons charged with crimes can be locked up before trial without a right to bail when it is thought hey might be dangerous.

The task force said preventive detention should only be used under careful procedural safeguards and special hearings in which the suspect's dangerousness is considered. Defendants should only be preventively detained, it said, when they are accused of committing a violent crime while on release for a previous offense and when they have a past record of violent crime.

The task force disagreed with conservatives on the "exclusionary rule," which forbids the use of evidence seized illegally by police.
The exclusionary rule has also been under attack for years as allowing guilty criminals to go free "on a technicality." The administration has proposed creating an exception to the rule when police



NEW DELHI (Reuters) eight-party coalition led by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party was sworn in Monday as the government of the southern Indian state of Kerala, the Press Trust of India reported. It replaced a Marxist-led coalition that collapsed last Octoher after 21 months in power. Mrs. Gandhi's party now holds power in 16 of India's 22 states.

tween 400 and 800. The situation is grave, Capt. Poppleton said, because widespread poaching elsewhere in Uganda during a decade of unrest has decimated elephant herds and wiped out the rhinoceros popula-

The conflict seems to have heated up this year as a result of an anti-poaching project, financed by the United Nations and the Euro-

Douglas-Hamilton and Capt. Pop-pleton have acquired automatic rifles, four-wheel-drive vehicles, sev-eral portable radios and a spotter

Their men, comprising game rangers and a platoon of poorly trained Ugandan soldiers, take up observation positions on a hill overlooking the Sudanese border in this forgotten corner of Africa. They radio to headquarters when the Sudanese, whose weapons in-clude Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles, two-inch mortars and

By Pranay B. Gupte New York Times Service
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia —
The government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has rejected formal protests by Sweden and Norway over the seizure by Ethiopian soldiers of the head-quarters of the Scandinavian-sup-

Ethiopia Won't Relent

Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis summoned West European ambassadors to his office this month and, according to one of the ambassadors, told them that pressure from abroad will not

ported Lutheran Church, the coun-

iry's largest Protestant denomina-

change our government's mind."

The government has also closed almost 200 churches. It has given no official explanation for its ac-tions. But some senior officials are reported to be concerned that the church seizures and closings could be interpreted in the West as Markist persecution of Christians. Ethiopia has been a bastion of Christianity in Africa for more than 16 centuries.

A Swedish diplomat said the government's rejection of the pro-tests could result in reduced eco-nomic aid. The diplomat said sev-eral members of Sweden's parlia-ment had urged a reduction in aid. Sweden gives Ethiopia \$20 mil-

lion a year and Norway gives \$10 million. Sweden is the biggest donor of aid to Ethiopia and had proposed a \$2-million increase

#### **Buildings Seized**

The seizure of the headquarters of the Evangelical Church, which includes various Scandinavian and German Lutheran denominations, followed the expropriation of the five-story building in central Addis Ababa that was owned by the Emanuel Baptist Church.

In the weeks before that, the military authorities closed 180 of the 600 Lutheran churches in the southern and western regions of Sidamo and Welega. While there are no official cen-

people are members of the Chris-

tian Ethiopian Orthodox Church

and that 46 percent are Moslems. The Lutheran Church is said to

sus figures on religious denominations in Ethiopia, it is estimated that 40 percent of the 33 million

have the allegiance of 500,000 of Ethiopia's 600,000 Protestants. There are also said to be about 250,000 Catholics and 28,000 black Jews, known in Ethiopia as

As far as is known in this au-thoritarian state, Orthodox Christians and Moslems have not been harassed. But a spokesman for the Canadian Association for Ethiopian Jews said in Jerusalem that some Falashas in northern Ethiopia had been tortured and their villages deprived of educa-tional and other government ser-

The spokesman, Steven Bau-man, said that he and 12 other Canadians and Americans visited several black Jews in Ethiopia and heard reports of brutal treatment by government officials. However, a Western diplomat said reports of persecution of black Jews were

highly exaggerated." The Evangelical Church head-quarters building is now occupied by an office of the Internal Security Ministry. Church officials say the government has not responded to repeated inquiries about other commodations.

#### More Space

Some Western diplomats and Ethiopians said the seizure could have been a result simply of a need for more office space for the govemment.

But some church leaders in the Sidamo and Welega regions have been accused of terrorist activities, and 175 Ethiopian pastors were imprisoned recently. Government officials say that religious freedom allowed as long as churches do not work against the government.
Diplomats also say the Lutheran
Church could be suspect because the church's executive secretary is

the brother of a guerrilla leader. The church official, Gudina Tunsa, is widely believed to be in prison. His brother leads the Oromo Liberation Front, which agitates for autonomy for the south-ern and western regions. The Oro-mo comprise the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, and several Lutheran pastors of Oromo origin have been publicly flogged in Si-damo and Welega for what were

the border from Bira barracks into

Kidepo. Sometimes, there have been contacts, and a Ugandan

warden has chronicled a firefight.

Aerial Reconnaissance

Capt. Poppleton, who helped set up Uganda's national parks be-

tween 1953 and 1964, said the con-

Several years ago, he said, the Su-

half-track armored vehicles,

prompting a Ugandan game ranger to dig a tank trap, into

which plummeted a half-track la-

more sophisticated. When a Su-

danese incursion is reported. Mr.

Douglas-Hamilton takes off in his

small aircraft to act as aerial re-

connaissance and radios his men

with the position of the intruders.

On one occasion, Capt. Popple

ton reported, a Sudanese buillet

passed through the aircraft's fuselage and missed hitting a pas-

senger in the rear seat, by nine inches; the aircraft has been hit

three times, Capt. Poppleton said.

On the ground, there have been fa-

talities on both sides. The latest

clash, on Dec. 2, took the life of a

Sudanese army soldier, Capt. Pop-

pleton said.
The Sudanese embassies in

Kampala and Nairobi, the captain

continued, have "disclaimed na-tional responsibility" for the incur-sions into Kidepo, which is proba-

bly the only source of fresh meat

for the Sudanese troops in their

Mr. Douglas-Hamilton and

Capt. Poppleton have appealed to the United States to use its influ-ence with President Gaafer Ni-

meiri of Sudan to end the poach-

ing. Western diplomats said the United States had made represen-

The situation is serious, according to Capt. Poppleton, because the Sudanese groups, numbering 30 to 40, use automatic weapons

isolated outpost at Bira.

tations to the Sudanese.

This, too, has had its problems.

These days the techniques are

den with posched meat.

danese crossed into Kidepo in

# Uganda Game Experts Take On Sudan's Army

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — At a rough count, there are 10 wars, revolts or insurgencies sputtering across Africa with varying intensity. Among the more obscure is a small conflict in northern Uganda in which two big-game experts are taking on units of the Sudanese da's elephants from extinction.

One of the experts, Iam Douglas-Hamilton, has voiced the fear that the war, in Kidepo National Park on the remote border between Sudan and Uganda, could be stepped up through U.S. arms supplies to Khartoum, including heat-seeking missiles.

There are whispers among the experts' associates that, given the chance, they, too, would step up the conflict by firing mortars at the Sudanese. The experts are also talking of moving to "the second phase of the Immediate Plan of Action by executing a major ambush and capturing as many of the uniformed men as possible.

**Roots in Border Dispute** 

The war has its roots in a border dispute dating from British colonial times. On the maps, Kidepo Na-tional Park lies on Ugandan territory. The Sudanese contend, how-ever, that the boundary drawn by Britain is not the real frontier, and that a chunk of the Kidepo park is in Sudan. Thus, Sudanese soldiers, based

at a place on the border called Bira have come to regard Kidepo as a source of fresh meat. According to the other expert fighting them, Capt. Frank Poppleton, the Sudanese are also posching ivory and this year have killed 40 of the elephants in Kidepo National Park, whose number is estimated at be-

pean Economic Community, that has enabled the Ugandan authori-ties to hire Capt. Poppleton as chief technical adviser and Mr.
Douglas-Hamilton as chief antipoaching expert.
With the battle lines drawn, Mr.



# against the game population of Ki-depo, where poaching has more traditionally been carried out with spears. TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

#### ALL PERFLIMES . COSMETICS BAGS - SCARVES - TIES FASHION ACCESSORIES MICHEL SWISS 16, RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS 2nd Floor, Elevator HAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT FREE SAMPLES

# Opposition Coordinates Challenge to Gandhi Government

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI --- India's fragmented opposition parties have joined in their first coordinated challenge to the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, forcing it during the legislative ses-sion that ended last week into extended debates on its foreign and

economic policies and on charges

of corruption in its administration. The opposition is given no chance of unseating the almost two-year-old Gandhi government. which holds an overwhelming twothirds majority in Parliament. Nonetheless, the unified tactic of the more than a dozen opposition parties appears to be making the government pay at least lip service to their views.

The opposition can no longer be bypassed," said A.B. Vajpayee, leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party and foreign minister in the pre-vious government. "We have suc-ceeded in keeping the government on its toes. Its failures have been highlighted. Its officials have been on the defensive on almost all is-

Although he acknowledged that the opposition has been unable to push the government to make mafor changes in its positions. Mr. Vajpayee said that opposition

ministration to take a more re-sponsive tone toward Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact.

gest blot on the Indian economy.

united opposition.

She has called opposition leaders to meet with her on two of the

desh as well as from overcrowded nearby Indian states. At the same time, Mrs. Gandhi

cious and vicious." Her son Rajiv decried the unity June 15 poll.

request for a \$5.8-billion loan from recognized the new power of a

most divisive issues in India. They are the highly publicized though apparently minuscule movement for a separate Sikh nation, Khalistan, which has disrupted the polities of India's breadbasket state of Punjab, and the long-standing, well-supported agitation in the oilrich northeast state of Assam to protect the cultural identity of its mhabitants. They fear an influx of Bengali "foreigners" from Bangla-

has attacked opposition charges of government corruption as mali-

Furthermore, the opposition appeared united in criticizing the Gandhi government's successful the International Monetary Fund. Satpal Malik, secretary of the Lok Dal Party, called the loan "the big-Mrs. Gandhi appears to have

a "motley opposition" based on the coalition that overthrew the Gandhi government in 1977 elec-tions. This coalition, however, fell apart itself two years later and allowed Mrs. Gandhi's return to

power in the elections of January, 1980. Among these are India's foreign policy, in which some commentators see an attempt to correct what many opposition politicians feel is the pro-Soviet tilt of the Gandhi government; what is viewed as growing corruption exemplified by charges that Mrs. Gandhi's chief minister in the state of Maharashtra, A.R. Antulay, misused funds from public trusts, and the government's inability to stem a growing

tide of violence between uppercaste Hindus and untouchables. Underlying all these issues, though, is the view that Mrs. Gandhi's one-person rule without any counterweight from an organized opposition threatens the fragile

d that democracy has in India. The precipitating event behind the coalescing of opposition par-ties seems to be the November postponement of a new election in one district of Uttar Pradesh in which voting irregularities blamed on pro-Gandhi forces invalidated a

has spurred the opposition parties, right and left, to think seriously about joint action," said Kuldip Nayar, a political commentator who called the postponement of the repolling a watershed.

Still, he said, the diverse opposi-tion parties lack a universally re-spected leader who could pull them together and crase the widespread public image of the out-ofpower politicians as leaders merely squabbling for a greater share of the pie than they now receive from the Gandhi government.

Merger Umrealistic The coalition government was brought down in a large measure by the petty ambitions of many of its members who now lead opposi-tion parties formed by the splinter-ing of the Janata Party govern-

"The people lost faith in the credibility of the opposition par-ties," Mr. Vajpayee acknowledged. "The first task of the opposition has been to re-establish itself." Yet the squabbling goes on. Mr. Vajpayee said Saturday that it was unrealistic to talk of merger because of "past experience, present distrust and future forebodings."

them, Mr. Vajpayee and Subramanyan Swamy, the Janata Party president, were egged on by ruling Congress-I members to carry on a running feud in Parliament over whether Mr. Vajpayee had called Mr. Swamy a CIA agent.

#### Security Law Upheld

supreme court Monday upheld the national security act that allows preventive detention without trial for up to a year, but laid down guidelines intended to protect persons arrested under the law.

year ago, provides for detention of persons believed by the govern-ment to be liable to harm the country's defense, security, public order, relations with foreign countries or flow of essential supplies

# NEW DELHI (AP) — India's

and services. And personal ambition still once a week [and] have reading governs the actions of opposition leaders. Two of the brightest of ruled. "Books are the best friends

# The act, ratified by Parliament a

The court ordered that persons arrested under the act be segregated because it was "hardly fair" to put them in cells with common criminals. "We see no reason why they should not be permitted to wear their own clothes, eat their own food, have interviews with the members of their families at least

Indira Gandhi of man whether inside or outside

**Gandhi Party Victory** 

# This, more than anything else, Hoagy Carmichael Is Dead at 82; Wrote 'Stardust' and 'Lazy Bones'

From Agency Dispatcher

1.OS ANGELES — Hoagy Carmichael, 82, the songwriter who composed such dreamy and the largest such dreamy and the large composed such dreamy and re-laxed standards as "Stardust,"
"Georgia on My Mind," and
"Lazy Bones," died Sunday after a
heart attack at his home near Palm

#### A multimillionaire with income

**OBITUARIES** from more than 50 successful songs, records, movies and televi-sion, Mr. Carmichael had been semiretired for several years. But he continued to write songs until a few weeks before his death, ac-

cording to family members. Born in Bloomington, Ind., Hoagland Howard Carmichael never took piano lessons. Although he had formed a jazz band of his own while he was still in school, Mr. Carmichael earned a law deyer at Indiana University and be-gree at Indiana University and be-gan practice in Palm Beach, Fla. But he had left a song, "Wash-board Blues," with a publisher, Ir-ing Mills, in New York, In 1927, n a record shop near his law off-ce, he heard "Washboard Blues" played by Red Nichols and His

north again." He dropped the practice of law and went to New York to write songs. It was slow going at first, and he joined Jean Goldkettle's band, "playing piano and doing some arranging. Then in 1928, I formed another band of my own."

The health rough come in 1020 The breakthrough came in 1930

— with a song he had written near-ly five years earlier. It was "Star-dust." He had scribbled it out in

the front of a law book while wait-

ing for business in Florida, Anoth-

bandleader, Isham Jones, heard "Stardust" and recorded it. "There had been one earlier re-cording of Stardust," Mr. Carmi-chael said. "One night in 1928, I'd had dinner with Din Redman of McKinney's Cotton Pickers, showed the thing to him — it didn't have words then — and he got it recorded. But it was at a fast tempo, and it went nowhere. It wasn't until Jones did it — slower, with Victor Young's violin — and Mitch Parish added the lyrics, that

Louis Armstrong and Bing Crosby also recorded "Stardust," and the song was on its way. "Stardust" was a lengthy, ro-"That did the trick," Mr. Carmi- mantic song that in one respect vi-

chael later recalled. "Red's record olated the rules of popular was all the incentive I needed to go songwriting at the time — it ran 64 bars when most publishers insisted

#### Japanese Freeze U.S. Air Requests In Countermove

TOKYO — Japan announced Monday that it was putting a freeze on applications for U.S. flights from Japan to other destinations as part of a series of sanc-tions in retaliation for a U.S. decision to restrict Japanese aviation rights.

The Transport Ministry said the latest action in the escalating U.S.-Japanese commercial air war was in response to sanctions imposed

by the United States on Japan Air Lines, Japan's semigovernmental flag carrier, and was intended to maintain a balance between U.S. and Japanese lines.
The U.S. Civil Aeronautics
Board on Dec. 14 deferred a JAL application for permission to mix passengers bound from Tokyo to Los Angeles and to Sao Panlo, Brazil on the same trans-Pacific flights to California.

ity, and usually were either bittersweet or down-home, folksy compositions that evoked more of the Deep South than his native In-diana. Many reflected a gentle wryness that was his trademark throughout life.

"Up a Lazy River" came from a melody written by Sidney Arodin for which Mr. Carmichael supplied verse and lyric. But usually Mr. Carmichael wrote the music while others wrote the words. Over the years he collaborated with Johnny Mercer, Frank Loesser, Ned Washington, Jack Brooks, Jo Trent, Sammy Lerner and Irving

Other of Mr. Carmichael's songs include "Old Rockin' Chair," "Hong Kong Blues," "Ivy," "I Get Along Without You Very Well," "Lamplighter's Serenade," "Little Old Lady," "Two Sleepy People," "Heart and Soul," "Skylark," "The Nearness of You," "Ole Buttermilk Sky," "Doctor, Lawyer and Indian Chief," "How Little We Know" and "Small Fry." For the film "Here Comes the Groom," he film "Here Comes the Groom," he wrote "In the Cool, Cool, Cool of the Evening," which won the the Evening," which won the Academy Award as best movie Dr. J. Englebert Dunphy, 73, a

Mr. Carmichael's later hits gen-erally had less of a dreamlike qual-wrote the lyrics. wrote the lyrics.
Mr. Carmichael always regarded his acting career as something of a

> the field with the role of Cricket, a barroom piano player in "To Have and Have Not," with Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, and made such an impression that he continued with roles in "Johnny Angel," "Young Man With a Horn," "The Best Years of Our Lives," and a television show called, "At Home With Hoagy John Bell Condliffe

WASHINGTON (WP) - John Bell Condliffe, 90, professor emeritus of economics at the University of California, Berkeley, died Wednesday after a heart attack. From 1931 to 1937, Dr. Condliffe

was a member of the Economic In-

telligence Service for the League of

Nations in Geneva. He played a

major role at the Bretton Woods, N.H., Monetary and Financial Conference in 1944. J. Englebert Dumphy

surgeon at the University of Cali-fornia School of Medicine, died Friday. He was also an honorary fellow of the Royal Academy of Surgeons in England. He was, he said, "enticed" into

#### Japan Banks Set East Bloc Loans The Associated Press

TOKYO — The Export-Import Bank of Japan said Monday that it and 23 Japanese commercial banks have signed contracts to supply 44.9 billion yen (about \$204 mil-lion) in bank loans to the Soviet Union and East Germany to finance industrial projects. Ex-Im Bank officials said loans

totaling 20.3 billion yen will be supplied to the Soviet Bank for

Foreign Trade to help the Russians buy equipment and services for a chemical plant at the To-

bol'sk petrochemical complex in western Siberia.
They said loans totaling 24.6 billion yen will be supplied to Deutsche Aussenhandelsdank Aktiengesellschaft of East Germany to finance a project at the Schwedt petrochemical complex. The officials declined to give other details. such as the terms of repayment or

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washi

Page 4 Tuesday, December 29, 1981

# West Germany and Poland

The docile West German reaction to the crackdown in Poland is a disturbing measure of the cracks in the Western alliance. The West Germans can no longer pretend that "Cowboy Reagan" is stirring the cold war. Americans need to recognize in trying to coordinate NATO policies that détente lives on as a powerful chimera in West German eyes. Gradually, those eyes will have to be refocused on the real world.

West Germany's geography has always given it a somewhat different perspective on the Soviet bloc. It used to be more frightened of Moscow than its allies were. Now it feels emboldened to think it can bridge the gap between East and West. That is because the dream of German reunification, family ties with East Germany and a lucrative trade all depend on détente. And the Social Democratic sponsors of this Ostpolitik have a powerful partisan stake in its success.

West Germany's distinctive view of the East became apparent this year when its antinuclear movement concentrated on condemning NATO's rearmament while largely ignoring the Soviet contribution to the arms race. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had defied that movement in the past, but he is clearly afraid of it now.

Just how afraid was obvious two weeks ago when Polish Communists opened the war on their own people. Schmidt was at that moment visiting the East German Communist leader. Erich Honecker, and he pretended, unconscionably, that nothing much had happened to affect their talks. Indeed, his first expression of shock was that the Polish suppression had been "necessary."

The chancellor's criticism of the Poles since then has been perfunctory. Even the Italian Communist Party has been more forthright than the usually outspoken West German Social Democrats, who have had plenty to say about El Salvador, Turkey and other more distant disorders.

For all that, Schmidt made no visible headway on his main mission in East Germany. In return for renewing a long-standing. \$400-million interest-free trade credit and other goodies, he wanted East Germany to rescind the prohibitively high new costs of West German visits to relatives.

He seems willing to risk even failure on that score if the Communist East will help him create an atmosphere in which the European nuclear arms race can be toned down. Only that, it seems, might relieve the antinuclear pressures of the youth and other leftist forces that will challenge Schmidt's leadership at his party congress next spring.

In short, the hopes — or illusions aroused by Ostpolitik remain a major factor in West German politics. Ostpolitik assumed that the reunification of Germany could only follow a long period of détente and a gradual erosion of borders. That is why it was built upon recognition of the East German state, which objectively ratified partition. And that is why the West Germans shrink from confrontation with the Soviet Union, whether it

be over Afghanistan, nuclear arms or Poland. Reinforced by a lively trade and banking business, this fascination with the East has obviously weakened the West's diplomacy and emboldened Moscow to try to widen the fissures. Americans cannot safely ignore the pressures on Bonn, but it would be foolish to pretend that West Germans these days are seeing the world with clear eyes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# At Fault — Solidarity, or Communist Unrealism?

NEW YORK — It is too early to apply the historian's detachment to the questions of whether and how the Polish tragedy could have been avoided. But those who criticize Solidarity for its impatience and its weak sense of limits fail to understand the deep mechanisms that made the Polish freedom movement possible, and overlook the significant message that its drama conveys.

Solidarity was born of a violent protest by a society governed against its will and deprived of the possibility of dissent. Its foundations were the newly discovered sense of power among the people and an upsurge of liberated consciousness. The social energy discharged during the strikes of August, 1980, revitalized the centuriesold dream of national independence and a more recent but no less powerful dream of Western-style democracy. The spirit of the past 16 months was that of ideal aims, historical justice and moral vindication.

Solidarity's leadership could not turn openly against either the romantic or the retributive character of popular senti-ments, lest it deprive the movement of a vital source of energy. Yet it managed to translate them into a political program of surprising maturity and moderation.

Basing its efforts on the Yugoslav model of a market economy, workers' self-management and local self-government, Solidarity sought democratic control of the economic and social policy of the state, while leaving the single-party center of power in full command of foreign policy and military alliances. If Solidarity's main demands had been

fulfilled and its existence officially confirmed the Polish freedom movement would probably have changed character and lost its militant edge. It would have been much more ready to accept geopolitical limitations If the government had been committed

to the idea of cooperation with its own people, it would have won true authority for the first time in Poland's postwar history - enabling it both to protect the interests of its own nation and to guarantee Soviet military and economic interests.

Of course, all this would have affected other countries of the Communist bloc. It would have hastened the process of eco-

WASHINGTON — It may not

Christmas holidays, but in a way

none could be more so. I am talk-

Few things are more depressing now than the evidence, reported in

newspapers from week to week,

ing of anti-Semitism.

seem to be a topic for the

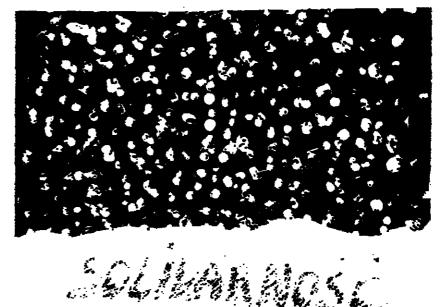
By Jaroslaw Anders

stimulated a similar process in other satel-lite states. For the Soviet Union, it would probably have meant eventual re-evaluation of the whole concept of the Soviet presence in Eastern Europe,

instead the Communist empire struck back with the automatic ruthlessness of a

nomic and social reform in Hungary, and economy will not be improved by the rule of terror and the introduction of slave labor. The Soviet Union will probably have to take upon itself the payment of Polish debts, and the costs will be felt by all countries of the Communist bloc.

Neither was the blow aimed at the concept of transformation within the Com-



totalitarian machine. There are good rea-sons to believe that this "solution" of the Polish problem was prepared from the moment Solidarity emerged from the up-heaval of August, 1980.

The recent coup was not motivated by security considerations. No Soviet military interests were threatened. In fact, from the strict point of view of European strategy, the coup in Poland was a dubi-ous move; a considerable portion of the second-largest army in the Warsaw Pact is tied up in the unusual military task of occupying its own territory.

Nor did economic reasons justify the risks of intervention by proxy. The Polish

munist economic system. Hungary's example proves that structural changes of the kind sought in Poland are acceptable

when made without too much publicity. Now the military takeover has created an impossible situation, a battlefield without a winner, which will have disruptive consequences in all walks of life. Thousands of people were arrested during a single night — not only union leaders and political activists but also leading intellectuals, scientists and artists. Thousands of others were subjected to the humiliation of signing a "loyalty oath." Polish propaganda resorted to anti-Semitism. People saw their hopes and ambitious evalually betrayed. No matter what scenario for the future the tulers of Roland may have, their present acts will be

remembered as national treasum. For centuries, the survival of the Polish nation has depended on memory. As a consequence, memory became the greatest force and the greatest calamity of Poles. Poland is a place that does not forget or forgive. No government that refuses to condemn publicly the martial law of 1981 will be able to win authority or obtain real

cooperation from the people.

Today we hear about reckless acts of violence and resistance that give evidence of extreme emotions. When they subside a state of silent war will follow—a war of mistrust, mental resistance and converted hatred. Resentment will socumulate to provoke a desperate outbreak.

The reason for crushing Poland's liberal movement was not excessive demands by Solidarity but the spirit of freedom that Solidarity represented. No matter howmuch or how little the people asked, the fact that they asked, and asked in a powerful and undaunted way, presented a threat that could not be tolerated.

A system based on the suppression of the natural longings of men is always in-secure. Its insecurity has nothing to do with armies, economic problems or access to the sources of energy. It is the insecurity generated by the innermost nature of totalitarianism, which is essentially a vicious circle of history: The more power it accumulates and the more suppressive it becomes, the deeper its sense of insecurity - which in turn results in a craving for more power and calls for more suppression. The fear of the ruled is reflected in the lear of the rulers.

The Polish drama is a gloomy message to the world. It says that there is little thope for a radical transformation within the Eastern power bloc. Yet it tells also that such hope should never be abandoned, that people will rise to claim their rights and face defeat in the name of hatever chance is left to us.

The writer, a Polish journalist and a visiting scholar at the New York Institute for the Humanities, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

# **Washington and Managua**

The Reagan administration has objected to Nicaragua's military buildup and to its provocative purchase of Soviet-bloc weaponry. It accuses Nicaragua of violating international law by permitting a flow of arms to leftist comrades in El Salvador. But the Reagan administration spoils its case when it indulges the training of exile armies in Florida -- an illegal and provocative action that justifies alarm in Nicaragua

Hector Fabian, a Cuban-born leader of one such private army, puts the legal point frankly: "Under the Carter and Nixon administrations, what we were doing was a crime. With the Reagan administration, no one has bothered us for 10 months." And it's not just training. The forthright Fabian says that at least 100 Nicaraguan exiles have returned to their country to fight against its revolutionary junta.

By winking at these activities, a law-and-

order administration sets a peculiar example. Allowing a base on American soil for military operations against another nation is a violation of international law and of the Neutrality Act of 1794. Worse: When an American government condones exile armies, it encourages the view that American firepower is committed to their cause.

Central Americans have particular reason to fret about this languid tolerance. Nicaragua was once briefly ruled by William Walker, a California adventurer who burst into the country with a private army in 1853. In the 1920s, the Marines became its occupiers and the Somoza dynasty was their legacy.

And Nicaragua is surely right to insist that the United States do the same. The law provides the remedy. It is high time to enforce it.

Americans are right to ask Nicaragua to keep its weapons out of its neighbors' affairs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# **Sound Advice on Energy**

In the crucial field of energy research and development, the Reagan administration's priorities are badly skewed. Critics have been saying so for some time. Now the same judgment comes from the Energy Department's own Energy Research Advisory Board.

This panel gives heavy representation to industry and engineering. The chairman is John S. Foster Jr., a nuclear physicist, who was the Defense Department's chief scientist a decade ago and is now vice president for technology of TRW, Inc. The vice chairman is William McCormick, an executive of the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Cò. Their recommendations deserve careful attention.

Disproportionate amounts of federal money are being poured into the technologies (most of them nuclear) to generate electricity, the panel concluded.

More broadly, it warns that too much of the federal support for research and development is going into attempts to expand supply, and not enough into conservation. The administration has severely cut the funds for conservation research, although, the panel observes, conservation research "has so far contributed much more than supply augmentations in reducing our dependence on insecure oil imports."

While it is highly important to develop more efficient methods of oil recovery, the panel observes that the oil industry is fully capable of doing this work itself; federal

funding ought to be cut. In contrast, the fragmented construction industry has very little ability to develop technology, and here an increase in federal support is important.

As for nuclear power, the panel correctly calls for more support for the current generation of light water reactors. In this field, the top priority is a federal program to dispose of radioactive waste. The trouble here is not in the realm of technology but rather in the political inability of the government to come to a decision. Where to cut back support? The panel points to the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, among other unpromising ventures.

This report gives extraordinary emphasis. to the urgent need for research on the chimate and the effects of the increasing loads of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. As the world burns more coal, governments need better information on its effects. The threat of an overload of carbon dioxide changing the planet's climate is perhaps not immediate. But it would impose an absolute limit on fuel consumption, with implications making the oil crises and dislocations of the past decade seem trivial. Only the government can sup-

port the scientific work on the needed scale. This advice is clear, well-informed and convincing. It represents a very considerable departure from the administration's current allocations of funds for energy research. But there is nothing at all wrong with that. THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

#### Tokyo Approves Bonn on Poland

Most people in the Western world feel that the Polish crisis must not be permitted to develop into a global crisis. Prior to President Reagan's announcement of sanctions against Poland last week, it was feared here that the United States would take action which would aggravate international tension because of its hatred for Jaruzelski's military government and the Soviet Union behind it. In the event, economic sanctions "have been taken that showed signs of greater restraint than expected," as Foreign Ministry sources put it.

Many people must have felt relieved. It goes without saying that a military government is not desirable. But the realism of the West German government is worthy of consideration. The Japanese government proposes to treat the American request that Japan take sanctions in a careful and realistic way, and to take into consideration the reactions of the West European countries.

- From the Asahi Evening News (Tokyo).

## Dec. 29: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1906: Autocracy in Tehran

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Although the Persian Legation in Paris was enthusiastic over the friendly disposition of the crown prince, or Valiahd, toward constitutional government, it is plain that he had a still more friendly disposition toward the autocratic form. The Valiahd, who is now shah de facto, and the National Assembly are already at loggerheads. The cause of the friction is the constitution, which the crown prince has revised so astntely that the practical control of affairs is assured to the shah. The National Assembly refuses to accept the suggested amendments and is preparing to carry on resistance outside Parliament."

#### 1931: Honjo's War Machine

SHANGHAI — Complete occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese Army is a matter of days. Generalissimo Honjo is sweeping everything before him. Rolling his war machine along the railroad on the way to Chinchow, Gen. Honjo has repulsed an enemy composed, according to Japanese dispatches, of "bandits supported by disorganized regulars." Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Chinese, who were scattered in a counteroffensive that became a triumphal march. Ultra-modern Japanese warplanes zoomed low over the retreating foot and horse troops, punishing them severely with bombs and machine-gun fire.

#### that anti-Jewish feeling persists across the world. Not only persists, indeed, but seems to be increasing. Century after century, the virulence goes on, even as we sing carols to a Jewish baby. Here are just a few headlines of the past three months: "Anti-Semi-

tism Is Seen in Some German Texts," "Ethiopia's Black Jews, a Periled Community," "French Jewry's Well-Grounded Fear," "Anti-Semitism Goes Respect-able." (This last example refers to America.) And there are the sentences beyond the headlines: 'Austria's is an anti-Semitism

Year in and year out, it goes on and on. We can rely on our Chris-tendom for this. Wherever there are difficulties, take comfort, and blame — why, of course, the Jews. It's the done thing, after all; age after age, we've done it. In the ancient world — vilify the Jews; in the medieval world — vilify the Jews; in the modern world — vilify the Jews. Why expect it, in the fu-ture world, to be different?

Just vilify them, mind you, not crucify them. We have grown nam-

Criticism of Israel brings in its train the code words by which it is transmuted into anti-Zionism and then into anti-Semitism.

by-pamby since the Holocaust. The most depressing thing in to-day's stories is the constant refrain: "Of course the anti-Semitism today is not militant." That somehow seems to make it all right. We don't actually make lampshades out of Jews' skin now. We are more civilized than that, so we have our sport with them with a

The facts and figures can read so smoothly. After the bombing of a Paris synagogne last October, Louis Harris conducted a poll throughout France. One Frenchman in eight thinks that there are the graph last in France one in too many Jews in France; one in 10 feels that Jews are not "as French" as other citizens. It is easy to be numb to such figures — what meaning is there to them? — until we recall the years of Vichy. The violence is the work of terrorists and neo-Nazis - but what is the soil in which they breed?

So one's eyes stray from country to country, absorbing the stories of what now seems to be universal. The downplaying of the Nazi treatment of the Jews, the revival of neo-Nazism on the right, the emergence of an anti-Zionist, anti-Israel feeling on the left, which all too easily finds an anti-Semitic accent. The ingredients, old and new, are there. They make a powerful

and virulent mixture. Whether it is a response to the need for Arab oil, or to the wish for a settlement in the Middle East, pro-Arab sympathy is now widespread than before. There can be no honest person who will not admit that, at the back of Western consciousnesses, lies one simple obvious if unspoken solution to the problems in the Middle East, Dump Israel, For the sake of oil and peace, abandon this one Jewish state.

There is much to be said for understanding the position of the Arabs. But the distressing fact is that an impatience with Israel, even when it is justifiable, is all too easily translated into anti-Jewishness. The most reasonable criticism of Israel brings in its train all the code words by which it is transmuted into anti-Zionism and then into anti-Semitism, with each

step barely recognized. Black and Third World identification with the Arabs feeds a new strain into old attitudes, and in turn the left in America and in Enrope identifies with the Third World and the blacks. Thus a new strain from the left is fed into the old. Rationalizations of anti-Semitism are now heard in quarters where they were not known before. Not only heard, but left unchallenged. Not only left unchallenged, but given some respectability. Anti-Seminism is ceasing to be a

mark of disgrace. It is all very well suddenly to see the Poles as heroes. I am the last person to deny the recurring vitali-ty which they keep on displaying in their history. But they have never been, under rightist or leftist re-gimes, very reliable defenders of civil freedoms. They have also been in their history, under rightist and leftist regimes, one of the most anti-Semitic nations in Europe.

Just as Austria, even with its Jewish communities shrunk to a few thousands, is still anti-Semitic. so is anti-Semitism also strong in Poland, with its Jewish population also shrunk. When such hostility to a race of people persists, even in countries where there is not now even a population to provoke it, one is talking of a terrible evil, against which we dare not let

down our guard. This is not the place to examine the causes and sources of anti-Semitism, a subject that led even the late philosopher Hannah Arendt into an unpleasing ambivalence. What matters is that outbursts of anti-Semitism have consistently heralded either totalitarianism or simply the collapse of a political and even a moral order. Once the Jews get it in the neck, as history amply shows us, the turn of the rest of us is not far behind.

Anti-Semitism both feeds on and then engenders notions of conspiracy. If we tolerate ideas of Jew-ish or Zionist conspiracy, ideas of

# \_Letters-

Yalta Syndrome World War II started in 1939

over Gdansk. After five and a half years of a struggle that left some 30 million dead, of which one-fifth were Poles, Europe was divided at Yalta in 1945 into Soviet and U.S. soheres of interest. The nation that had been the first to resist the Nazi onslaught fell victim to unenlight-ened American foreign policy, then pursued by a sick president in a hurry to pull his troops out of Europe. The naiveté of trusting Stalin's assurance of free status for Poland has few historical parallels. Poland has once more taken up

a struggle against tyranny. Isolated and without belp from the West,

ably brutal end. Once more, an American president is careful not to upset the balance of power. R. MERRIMAN.

her heroic effort came to a predict-

#### Sakharov's Gift

My hope in the future revives when the human spirit proves stronger than all the weapons of Soviet power. The brave Sakharov couple, and many known and unknown heroes like them, have given evidence of this time and again in the last few years.

A.F. ROLSMA. Jérez de la Frontera, Spain.

#### By Henry Fairlie

A Simpleminded Old Nostrum, but It Remains Murderous

other conspiracies grow in the soil. If the Jews are conspiring, who may not be conspiring? Once release the idea that some difficulty which besets us is the result of a plot, and we quickly find that the existence of a plot can explain all

our difficulties. I do not see how anyone can deny that the atmosphere is now thick with theories of conspiracy. Americans do not just confront the Soviet Union, it seems, they confront everywhere a Communist conspiracy. There are not just groups of terrorists, with very diferent aims, and some of them loosely associated, there is a worldwide terrorist conspiracy. Cuba is not simply a nation - and a nui-

sance -it is itself a conspiracy. and the Caribbean is one gigantic conspiracy, and not just a cluster of small nations and islands, each with its particular problems. If reduced to simple responses to sitthings do not go America's way uations that are simply described. anywhere in the world, then we are told that there is a conspiracy. nation of anything that we find too

home. If the administration's economic policies fail, the old Wall Street conspiracy is blamed.

There are conspiracies, also, at complicated But this is true of all

The whole of Central America

There is a conspiracy to prevent babies from being born, a conspir-

acy to keep religion out of schools, a conspiracy to teach pornography to first graders, a conspiracy to deny the right to bear arms, a conspiracy to make us all homosexual and a conspiracy to erase the story of our genesis. It is hard to remember a time when the air has been so thick with stories of plots, and our minds given so lew rational explanations of what goes on around us. In at least one of its aspects, anti-Semitism is an escape from complexity. All conspiracy theo-ries are efforts to find tidy explanations of the untidy world. If something goes awry somewhere in the world, someone must somewhere be issuing secret protocols. Our politics are, day by day, being

themselves become conspirators. Their theories can be sustained only by unrelenting, far-into-thenight dredging over oid facts to find new meanings in them. If the conspirator is clandestine, so is the theorist of conspiracy. Closeted in his room, wrapped in his obsession, he will find the

ideas of conspiracy. And those

who imagine conspiracies must

proof. Meanwhile, the world goes bumbling, rumbling on its precari-ous way: the Poles behaving very much like Poles, the Russians behaving very much like Russians, even the economy behaving very much like economies always do. It can all seem out of our control, and when it does, there must be someone to blame. Who? Why, of

course, the Jews.
Anti-Semitism is for the simpleminded a final solution of any and every difficulty. If only it were only that. The bother is that it never stops there. It leads where it points and always in one direction Not many steps beyond the mild anti-Semitic remark there is torture and mutilation and death.

# In Defense of Independent Israel

Anti-Semitism is a simple expla-

By William Safire

W^SHINGTON — You would think the beaviest cross Ronald Reagan had to bear was the Star of David. With Poland in agony, the presi-

dent's aides spent a week debating whether the free world's leader should wear a Solidarity button. Unable to counter the superpower adversary, the president vented his spleen on a minipower ally.

Israel had just placed the Golan

Heights under civil rather than military law, a step short of annex-ation. Since the failure of U.S. diplomacy to induce Syria to remove its Soviet missiles from Lebanon, that was the least violent response Israel could make to Syria's creeping annexation of Lebanon and its buildup of the PLO there.

World reaction had been ritualistic but mild. France's President Mitterrand did not cancel his plans to visit Israel, and even Lord Carrington kept cool. Only in the Reagan administration was Israel's move seized upon as an opportunity to cloak impotence toward the oppressors of Poland with a new

toughness toward an ally.

Reagan's choice of punishment
was harsh: to "suspend" the strategic cooperation agreement entered into recently to assuage Israeli concerns about American arming the Saudis with the means to attack Tel Aviv. One administration official not

afflicted with Saudimania argues that the punishment was much more severe than intended: thought it would be seemly to delay implementation of the agreement for a while, delay meetings to show our displeasure. But then Haig used the word 'suspend.' There were no arrangements for suspension in the agreement, only for termination upon six months' notice." No wonder Begin blew; The U.S. broke its word.

Whether the Haig suspension was a calculated rebuke or a provocative blunder, it was the most stinging slap in the face adminis-tered to any U.S. ally in recent history. The Israelis set great store by a solemnly signed document; a treaty is the only pressure on them now to return their territorial margin of safety to Egypt. For Secre-tary of State Haig to "suspend" the first written Israeli-American agreement in such cavalier fashion made a mockery of all the negotia-

tions leading up to it. A Leash

So Menachem Begin gave Ronald Reagan a piece of his mind, and I say good for him. Yes, the rhetoric was excessive - I don't want Reagan or Begin defining my loyalties as American or Jew - but the scale of the Reagan insult made the heartfelt blast understandable. An agreement that one side can ignore at will is no agreement at all. Reagan is the first U.S. president to use aid to Israel as a leash, snapping the Israeli head back three times this year because they refuse to submit meekly to nuclear blackmail or terrorist attacks.

When the White House puts out the line that American Jews are deserting Israel in droves, CBS television swallows that wish-think whole — to the point of depicting Sen. Charles Mathias, who since his re-election has joined Richard Nixon in deploring the political power of Jewish Americans, as one of the "Israel supporters" newly

disappointed in Begin.
This administration acts as if it expects Israel to perform only as an agent of the United States. But no sovereign nation, least of all one whose survival is constantly at stake, is going to do that. "No blank checks," say the Reagan

men - as they try to buy an ally with rubber checks. The policy of publicly humiliat-ing a traditional ally has made America no new friends in the

Arab world and has removed the trust needed to encourage Israel to take risks for peace. Not only is it a betrayal of all Reagan promised, it is a policy that is failing. Haig is hinting that unless the Israelis say they are sorry, the United States will not veto UN

sanctions. Now there's a dandy way to patch things up. I would hate to be living near a PLO base in Lebanon after the United Nations votes for sanctions on Israel. The irony is that the only people the Israelis have left to trust are the PLO. The most militant of the Palestinians can be counted upon to provide the provocation for an Israeli military strike into Lebanon, the establishing of an inde-

pendent Christian state and the removal of the Syrian threat on Israel's northern border. Then the new U.S. tendency to "suspend" com-mitments would apply to all aid, and Israel would have to hunker down further, forced to think about holding onto its last third of Sinai and hoping for better luck with the next U.S. president.

Is that what Ronald Reagan

wants? That is where his policy of demanding vassalhood from Israel is leading. The way back from that brink is for America to honor its commitments; for Israel to declare continued willingness to negotiate anything, as it did with Sadat even in Jerusalem; for the United States to veto sanctions and tell Syria to remove its missiles from Lebanon lest the Israelis do it for them.

America must never succumb to the temptation of bullying an hon-orably stiff-necked ally. That is the specialty of the other superpower. \$1981. The New York Times.

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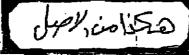
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# The Mixed Legacy Of '60s' Museums

By Ada Louise Huxtable

New York Times Service

New YORK — There is a museum explosion in the 1980s that is beginning to make the museum building boom of the 1960s look like a practice run. In some ways this new museum wave is producing much more interesting mildings: they are far more revealing about the arts, including architecture, than most of the earlier structures. Many of today's most prestigious commissions are going to the architects of what used to be called the avant-garde — a sure indication that new styles, and new ways of thinking about the arts, are being adopted by the establish-

The trend is international.

James Stirling's Staatsgalerie building is pising now in Stutteart while he works on extensions for the Fogg Museum in Cambridge, Mass., and the Tate Gallery in London Richard Meier has museums on the drawing board for Frankfurt and Atlanta. Arata Isozaki is designing the new Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles, and Michael Graves has received the commission for the addition to the Whitney Museum in New York, All these architects are redefining a "modern" build-ing type that was born in classiism and the Beaux Arts in the

#### Windowless Warehousing

The 20 years between cultural building booms have made a tremendous difference. With a few notable exceptions, the museums of the 1960s leaned heavily toward windowless warehousing — or, more correctly, their directors did. Frustrated by older, monumental structures with enormous architectural presence requiring constant installation battles, curators demanded total control of the presentation or more concerns allentation of their collections. They purpose spaces in blind, bland boxes. The vagaries of daylight were eliminated by sophisticated artificial lighting systems. In essence, nothing was supposed to in-terfere with the art itself --- least of all the architect, who was often a

troublesome fellow The results, which should have been ideal, were curiously disappointing. The buildings were not just neutral, they were dispiritingly characterless. The scientifically controlled lighting lacked life. The nauseum was reduced to containerized art. Most surprising of all, the works of art seemed diminished, rather than liberated, by their ordinary setting. Since then, the return to daylight galleries and specially designed spaces has been gradual, but steady, and the return of architecture as the supplier of context and measure for the other arts is

quite overwhelmingly evident. There were three particularly important exceptions to the last trend — the Pompidou Center in Paris, the East Wing of the National Gallery in Washington and the Nationalgalerie in West Berlin. All three are national museums, and each was meant to establish a national cultural image. All opted

consciously for architecture. The Pompidou Center was the product of an international compemuseum function intended to re-store leadership and vitality to

Paris as an artistic world capital.
The East Wing of Washington's
National Gallery, by I.M. Pei and Partners, had to meet special criteria of site, status and suitability. The National Gallery in West Berlin, which was the last major work of Mies van der Rohe, was the summation of that master's painstaking investigations of structure, space and style — a work of art in its own right that was to house the national collections.

How have these museums fared? The results are distinctly mixed None has been problem-free, Each director has wrestled with his particular devil, or architect, a process complicated by changing exhibi-tion ideas, styles and functions in the 1970s and 80s. These have ranged from the all-star super-shows to increasingly didactic dis-plays reinforced by historical and literary references.

The successes and failures of these buildings are instructive. The Pompidou Center has turned out to be a winner, after a rocky and uncertain start. The National Gallery in West Berlin is corrently a loser, for reasons that have less to do with design than with maynpathetic use. The National Gal-lery's East Wing in Washington is an uneasy draw, depending entire-ly on the nature and scale of what

How much of this can be attrib. uted to the architecture? Saying that a building doesn't work covers a multimde of sins and sinners. No building is flawless; its uses are too complex. No design can be per-fectly and timelessly fitted to its functions because no functions are eternal; even the most careful program can be out of date by the time the structure is finished. No all-purpose space works equally well for all purposes. "Flexibility" puts even more creative strain on the abilities of those who use the spaces than on the original design-

Making Buildings Work

Using any building well means working with, not against, its visions and intentions. Some buildings present more obstacles than - turning Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim spiral into a functioning museum was a formi-dable and exasperating job. But a Guggenheim exhibition seen from the changing perspectives of that ramp has extraordinary impact as a total aesthetic experience. Making buildings work is something like making a a marriage work — sympathetic adjustments are necessary. Appreciation makes the marriage, and the building, bloom.

There are clear cases of overt hostility to a building by a client or user, and the result is always a disaster. Whether the hostility is conscious or not, insensitivity to the architecture can lead to sabotage. This seems to be the case with the Nationalgalerie in West Berlin. The misunderstanding of its aesthetic and the mishandling of its space, the unfeeling destruction of this handsome structure, visually and conceptually, can

ition won by the firm of Piano make one's heart ache.

and Rogers. The design sought to create a distinctly new kind of is probably the only building in



Berlin's Nationalgalerie is disappointing and gets low marks for poor choice of art, dirty windows.

West Berlin, or perhaps even in West Germany — where cleanli-ness counts — with dirty windows. For a Mies building, that means dirty glass walls. The crystalline quality so essential to these transparent planes is smudged by a

Mies' typical, perfectly calibrated, steel-framed enclosure stands on a stone platform in a setting as amorphous and ill-scaled as any scene of U.S. urban renewal. By dint of its sheer design strength and presence, however, the build-ing makes a serene, self-contained

#### **Univalent** Space

One enters a huge, open room from the street; the land slopes sharply to the rear so that the pla-za becomes a podium, with galleries for the permanent collection and a sculpture garden at the low-er levels. The building is larger than it looks. This single, superb, unified and unashamedly "uniunified and unashamedly valent" space is the basis of the Miesian aesthetic. The making of such a grand space is a historical architectural preoccupation; the adjustment of proportions and details, of structure to openness, of materials and finishes, was Mies' main concern in the last years of

his life.
All this care is canceled out by woeful misuse and poor mainte-nance. In the tradition begun by Mics' 1929 Barcelona Pavilion, this room is a singular, 20th-century setting for the selective display of the best 20th-century art. It brooks nothing second-rate. That, admittedly, is a sublime but restrictive purpose, but for anyone truly in-terested in the arts of our time, the

integration of art and architecture represents an exceptional achieve-

What the room contained when I saw it were some extremely muattractive, poorly selected and badly related paintings of trends of the last two decades, all better represented elsewhere, that seemed to be chosen more by category than by quality. A clumsy installation amputated the green marble col-umns that should soar from floor to roof. The kind of sculpture that is made of old rags and boards was dropped, as if discarded, on the far-from-clean floor. There was no eye for art or architecture. The hallmarks of the Miesian aesthetic — elegance, rigor, quality and per-fection of placement and detail — were abysmally lacking. This structure is not without problems - it is clearly short on administrative and curatorial space. But every at-tempted solution, from signs to coffee shop, is jarringly unsuitable. This is more of a national disgrace than a national museum.

#### Stylish Plumbine

The success of the Pompidou Center, on the other hand, shows how a talented and determined staff came to terms with equally demanding architecture. This structure promised the impossible; It made futuristic claims of multipurpose space and multimedia arts. Faced with installing the same old modern art, the staff found that the stylish plumbing kept getting in the way. Other exhibits tended to be trendy and chaotic. The building insisted on celebrating its own technology

With the great Paris-New York

and Paris-Moscow shows, the most serious of the installation problems were brought under control. These spectacular and scholarly exhibitions utilized the dramatic space in a skillful way that com-bined the theme, the contents, and the setting to stunning effect. They were landmark events. The irony, of course, is that this building is not working the way it was sup-posed to — as a laboratory of the arts — but it is now working very-

The East Wing of the National Gallery in Washington is still shaking down. Its monumental atrium does what the Berlin gallery was meant to do - it creates an environmental experience of the arts of this century through which the visitor moves to other displays. Mies' building would have done it better, but that, alas, is moot. The trouble comes with the temporary exhibitions and the transition to the smaller galleries. When the scale of the exhibits is small — like miniature Impressionist paintings or royal European treasures — or when they make a discreet entity, as with the Matisse cutouts, these

galleries are an intimate delight. But the current show of Rodin sculpture is a powerhouse that writhes and twists through these rooms and can barely be con-tained, while the phinge down the small spiral stairs to the monumental Gate of Hell is an architectural absurdity. There is an incom-patibility in this subject that the architecture cannot seem to handle. The problem is one that the National Gallery will continue to

When a museum and its contents come together as an integrated aesthetic whole, something special happens. The art is calarged and exalted, and the viewer's rewards and responses are increased by the interplay of rela-tionships in the total experience. Creating that synthesis is the challenge that still faces architects and directors, and it is the secret of a ereat museum.

# Gregg Alf: The Berth of a Cello

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International
A BOARD QUEEN ELIZABETH 2. AT SEA — In
Gregg T. Alf's, stateroom aboard
the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2.

the top bunk is for violins.

This 24-year-old American is one-of the world's leading makers of violins and cellos — he's even been recognized by the Italian state. When, as now, he comes home for a lecture tour, his bedfull of exquisitely handcrafted in-strangents fully deserve their own

berin There's a thousand dollars of wetth in this cello," Alf said in a shiphoard interview. "That's just for the wood:"

That figure takes no account of the hundreds of painstaking hours Alf carves, shapes, scrapes and in-lays blocks of wood into precisely curved, dime-thin pieces. Or assembling them with glues he makes himself. Or the 50 coats of varnish he also makes, individually applied and rubbed down. Violin making is an art that has changed little since the 17th-centu-

ry days of Antonio Stradivari, vhose Stradivarius instruments are the most famous ever made. But few makers have come to the art by Gregg Alf's unusual road.
At 17, he said, he found himself in Cremona, Italy — home of the greatest makers like Stradivari and the Amati and Guarneri dynasties as one of the few foreigners admitted to the Cremona interna-tional school of violin making.

#### 'Difficult Years'

"They were very, very difficult years, those first years," Alf said. "I was young, I had nowhere to live, I had no money, I spoke no Italian at all.

"For about four days I ate only spaghetti because that was the only food word I knew." Reading Italian street signs, he told a friend he was at the equivalent of Walk and Don't Walk streets. "I had no work bench, no workshop to build work bench, no tools. . . . It was cold and wet and miserable."

Alf, a stocky, sandy-musta-chioed native of Encino, Calif., was pitched into this situation because of a lifelong passion for string instruments. "I paid my way in college play-ing bluegrass music at night and

orking at instrument repair shops in the day," he said. He also made a violin, and it was so promising that U.S. dealers buildozed his way into the Cremona school. Struggling with Italian, Alf gave violin lessons to survive — and

made a cello. It promptly won a gold medal, the first of three he has collected, at an international competition in La Jolla Calif. Alf was 19. "That helped a lot in a number of ways," he recalls. "I first met Rostropovich there, for instance." Mstislav Rostropovich, the world-renowed cellist, later bought a Gregg Alf cello.

tering the Cremona school each year never finish the course. Alf graduated and then, after three weeks of exams in everything from acoustics to biology, metallurgy to the history of violins, was awarded the title "maestro" by the Italian

This distinction, which allows him to teach and have apprentices, is rare for a foreigner. For a for-

#### Cable Cars to Be **Halted for Repair** In San Francisco

New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - San Francisco's cable cars are heading for the barn, and visitors contemplating a journey there had better hop aboard before the vintage vehicles

are laid up for major repairs.

A two-year rebuilding project will begin next October, with limited service continuing through April, 1983, when all the cars will come to a halt.

The cars have scaled Nob Hill and rattled through Chinatown for 108 years. But unless the city can come up with \$5 million by next summer, officials say, America's national landmark on wheels will go the way of the dodo.

Transit authorities have ruled that the system is worn out and they say it will take two years and an estimated \$58.6 million to rejuvenate it.

The United States Department of Transportation's Urban Mass Transit Administration has, however, agreed in principle to fund 80 percent of the rehabilitation costs, provided \$10 million can be raised

date, 18 companies have "adopted" cable cars by donating from \$100,000 to \$1 million.

But it hardly guaranteed Alf suc-cess. There are so many reasons why a violin maker doesn't make it, no matter how talented he is," he said. "You have to put so many things together."

Alf leaves nothing to chance. He goes personally to the Yugoslav mountains to buy trees, hoping those he picks will provide one us-able block of "flamed" curly maple. He makes his own tools, glues — his best is based on a
French fish gelatin used for salads
—and his all-important varnish.

"And I make a big effort to talk
to pusicions" he said "The pressions"

to musicians," he said. "Too many of them have to buy an instrume off the hook. I try to find out what they want in an instrument.

Then once a year, his instru-ments cushioned in an upper bunk - this time he had two cellos, three violins and three violas — Alf returns to the United States to deliver instruments and lectures. This year he's speaking in New York, Washington, New Orleans

and Mexico City.
"That doesn't really bring me anything," he said. "The main purpose is to present the case for new handmade violins. People are losing their sense of quality, and they need reminding that quality can still be found."

In violin making, Alf said, top quality comes from "the super five, the real geniuses, that I don't even come close to. Then there's a second echelon of makers, maybe 40 or 50 worldwide. I wouldn't put myself in that category, but other people undoubtedly do. I feel I have a long way to go yet." Now Alf has bought a 17th-cen-

tury villa near Cremona, restoring it to include a workshop worthy of "maestro." He has three years worth of orders, and gives the impression that he will spare no meticulous effort to make every instru-

#### **WALLY FINDLAY GALLERIES** exhibition of recent paintings

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# Video-Game Parlors **Invade West Germany**

By Robert Woodward

DONN — Soft lighting rock chines. He opened his first spielothek in 1971. rapidly changing the image of

West Germany's video games. The number of video games soared to 25,000 last year from 5,800 in 1979 and West German hall owners expect takings from them to continue climbing sharply from the 500 million marks (\$220

million) earned in 1980. Paul Gausemann, from the tiny village of Espelkamp in North Rhine Westphalia, was the first

West German to spot the financial promise of large centers combining both video games and pinbail ma-

Today he owns 87 halls, out of a total of 3,500 in West Germany, which are expected to yield him 400 million marks this year.

"People come first and foremost to work off energy, to relax.
... The games involve individual action, which is not the case in the cinema, for example," Gausemann

#### Tavernlike Atmosphere

Most video games provide about two minutes' enjoyment and pinball games about five minutes for a 1-mark coin. Exhausted players can retire to the Spielothek's bar for a coffee or something stronger. and owners say this tavernlike atmosphere is attracting increasing numbers of doctors, journalists and businessmen between appoint-

Entry to the centers is forbidden to people under 18 but video games are to be found outside cinemas, at stations and in airports while home versions are freely available in shops.

Munich city authorities threatened the owner of a center with a heavy fine last year if he did not remove its "war game machines" quently launched into the effects of the games by an eminent professor of criminology.

But Prof. Armand Mergen said children were subjected to worse and more vivid examples of violence on television, and concluded that players were fully aware they were only playing at war and the games were merely an amusing excuse to test their ability and skill against others.

#### Arts Agenda

by Rudoif Nursyev in a strice of the Theatre Musical de Perpercymentate in the insert whether as rec-inclusive from Jen. 15 to 31 under the title "Formage to Diaghilev." The works on the programs include "Les Boulique Fachaque," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "L'Apre-Midl d'un Feters," "Petrushka" and "Les Biches." Other denoers taking part include Rody Bosses for Fathichement and Deschilere.

# Paris: Feydeau's Lively 'Dame'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DARIS — To engender the holi-day spirit in its classic temple, the Comedie-Française has added another buoyant Feydean farce to its repertory, none other than the once notoriously naughty "La Dune de Chez Maxim." That exuberant, uninhibited

hooker of the 1890s, La Môme Crevette is paracing in her un-derthings and kicking up her heels to upset bourgeois decorum on the boards where lately — and rather steepily — Corneille and Racine

Feydean, a boulevard dandy, would have been astonished at his harlot's progress. He was a snob and liked to believe that he was the illegitimate son of the Duc de rny, Napoleon III's worldly half-brother, but he had no grandiose literary ambitions. He con-structed laugh machines for the popular theater with mathematical

They functioned beautifully they still do - and are replete with simpendously funny gags sure to set the house aroar. His are comeics of bectic action and ridiculous misidentifications, innocent of refined wit and drawing-room inesse. He was declared vulgar by the sniffish critics of his day, but it

is his vulgarity that has given last-ing life to his plays.

The rowdy Feydeau humor has not been subdued in the stately salle Richelieu, where the castin deluxe. Following the system of the Moscow Art ensemble, several of the company's huminaries have seen assigned to twinkle in minor hits. That fine veteran actress Anticony for the company is because the several series and the several series are series as a series and the several series are series as a series and the several series are series as a series and the several series are series as a series are series as a series and the series are series as a series are series are series as a series are series as a series are series as a series are series are series are series as a series are series are series as a series are tie Ducaux, for example, shines graciously with only two lines as a colerant provincial duchess.

Catherine Samie displays amaz-

ating the baggage's sancy com-portment with genuine low-come-ly expertise and giving a ringing endition of the risqué ballad "La Marmite à Saint Lazare." **AUTHORS WANTED** 

ng virtuosity as the mischief-mak-ng hoyden from Montmartre, exe-

BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Vanishe Press 516 Hz 34th St., Hew York, HLY

Jean-Paul Roussillon's direction sets the farce spinning like a top, but he has miscast himself as the drunken doctor who brings home a trollop from Maxim's and then has extraordinary difficulties getting her out of the house and his life, as his military uncle has mistaken her for his wife. Jacques Sereys, the theater's most inventive comedian, consigned to an infinitesimal appearance, would have been the acfor for the part, rounding it into a more amusing characterization, while Roussillon's harassed physi-

cian is a knockabout stooge.
Especially savory are Jean Le Poulain's retired colonial general, Denise Gence as the doctor's wife and Patrice Kerbrat as the fidgety duke smitten with the Parisian en-

Jacques Le Marquet's costuming is in the manner of Sem's cartoons of Belle Epoque personalities, while his decor has been designed apparently for contrast. The doctor's gloomy flat, with its dark potted palms, looks like a funeral parlor when the lights are low and imparts a chill on the merry proceedings, while the sun blaze of the country estate in the second act might be a chic Cecil Beaton photograph of a fashionable reception on the Riviera.

In 1926 Bertolt Brecht, then a tor, by rising dramatist of the anarchistic it is p svant-garde, was converted to harsh Marxism and felt obliged to expany.

PONTCARRAL NEW YEAR'S EVE 1981

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plain his new views in theatrical form. With this aim, he worked intermittently for years on a play that he never completed, leaving scenes for it that cover 500 pages, and bu Heiner Müller has fashioned a ments. montage from the unfinished script and in Francois Rey's French translation it is being acted under Bernard Sobel's direction at the Théâtre de Gennevilliers, bearing the title, "La Chute de l'égoiste ann Fatzer."

More of an object lesson than a play, it seeks to illustrate its argunt for political solidarity by taking the case of a quartet of German soldiers who have deserted from the battlefield in 1917 and are hiding out in hopes that a revo-lution will sweep from power the rulers who have sent them to war. Fatzer, a nonconformist, bucks under the yoke of majority decisions.

This version, drawn from Brecht's notes and outlines of episodes, contains passages of both his characteristic violence and his intentions to instruct, but its plea for collective action has a different complexion today than it did when he wrote it: The blinding tank headlights that glare on the audience at one point suggest present-Warsaw rather than World War I. Lengthy discussions occa-sionally interrupt its dramatic traffic, but Sobel, a resourceful direc-tor, brings it often to vivid life and it is performed with the necessary harsh vigor by a competent com-

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Tuesday, December 29, 1981 \*\*

# Vallich Sees Fowing Risk Inflation

Against High Deficit

we Board member Henry Walh said Monday that the very ga budget deficits the United ares faces will cause inflation on if the Fed maintains a tight onetary policy.

And he told the American Economic Assessing that the Fed

mic Association that the Fed irgently needs" more support on fiscal policy in the fight

ons for wage and perhaps price straint to them seems to me a reat loss," he said in suggesting at some form of innovative antiiflation technique such as a tax ased incomes policy should be ex-

#### Shock Effect

Mr. Wallich said deficits are infmonary even without such an easig. The resulting higher interest money to increase, which in turn rould mean that a given level of noney supply would produce a igher price level, he said.

This would have the same effect s a temporary shock from a rise in il or food prices and would tranlate into higher wage costs, Mr. Vallich said.

note inflation because the high inerest rates they produce impede avestment and increase the ecoomic costs of maintaining a re-trained monetary policy, he said. The argument that deficits are ot inflationary when they are not

rath." he added. Meanwhile, Anthony Solomon, lank of New York, cautioned that argets because of the uncertain inpact of new financial instru-

These fast-moving changes in anking are making it harder to ontrol the money supply, he said, dding that uncertainty about de-and for money resulting from the rowth of new instruments "may nggest a greater need for mid-year orrections in the monetary targets hat are announced in February of ach year, It might also recomsend the use of wider target rang-

#### Alternatives

by a measure of credit such as

Mr. Solomon noted there has teen a sharp divergence between he growth of the narrow money neasures (M-1B) and the broader neasures (M2 and M3) this year, argely due to "the ongoing proess of financial innovation.

For example, he said, in the first ll months of the year the M-1B cash and checking accounts) meawe rose at a 2.5 percent annual

## **Polish Crisis Deepens** The Sinking Feeling In Chicago Grain Pits

By H.J. Maidenberg New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Whatever the outcome of the events in Poland in economic terms, U.S. grain farmers already have paid a heavy price and may be called upon for even greater sacrifices. All this despite the fact that another curtailment on grain shipments to the Soviet bloc has only been hinted by the Reagan administration since the Polish government began its repressive moves two weeks

Grain and soybean cash and futures prices have tom-Orain and soybean cash and futures prices have tom-bled in those two weeks. Using the active near-March Chicago contracts as a yardstick, wheat fell to \$3.89 a bushel from \$4.13 in the two weeks; corn, to \$2.68 from \$2.72; soybeans, to \$6.28 from \$6.49. Actual cash prices received by farmers are usually much lower and depend on geographic, quality and other considerations. The Polish martial law situation came at a time when

grain and soybean farmers had been paying heavily for producing record crops this season. Farm prices have plunged since the harvests were gathered. This has been reflected in the slowing of the rise in consumer prices the past few months.

Even before Warsaw's declaration of martial law Dec. 13, U.S. grain farmers were being driven in increasing numbers to pawn their crops with the government, not waiting for the final details of the administration's new four-year farm bill, which was signed by the president two weeks ago.
"The new farm price support levels are not the answer

to the problems faced by the nation's heavily indebted farmers, but they do provide some measure of relief," said Sherman L. Levin, agriculture research chief at Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis, Chicago, in an interview last week. "But this relief is a season away." Basically, the new farm bill raised both the "target"

and crop loan rates in stages over a four-year period. When cash prices fall below the target level, the government pays the farmer the difference between the target

For example, the target level for wheat in the current crop year that ends next May 31 is now \$3.81 a bushel,

ceded that Verbraucherbank is an

interesting experiment in how au-tomated banking can become, most agreed its attractiveness

probably is limited to only a por-

They noted that at least part of

its cost-effectiveness may be the re-

sult of indirect state subsidies, be-

cause the videotex system some of

its customers use for home bank-

ing purposes is part of a test pro-

gram paid for by the federal gov-

Verbraucherbank customers

who live in Dusseldorf or West

Berlin, where the Bonn govern-ment is now testing its videotex system, called Bildschirmtext, can

also do their banking at home, us-

ing their account numbers and a

series of passwords to gain access

to the bank's computer via the vi-

that employs telephone lines to en-able users to call up information

data storage banks. In 1983, when

Bildschirmtext is scheduled to be

introduced throughout West Ger-

many on a commercial basis, all of Verbraucherbank customers will

have access to the home banking

Nearly all West German wage

earners have their earnings trans-

ferred directly to bank accounts.

To take care of monthly electric or

telephone bills, for example, a West German bank customer can

give the bank a permanent en-dorsement allowing the utility to

withdraw payments directly from

savings accounts, the customer can

tell the bank to transfer a set amount each month to another ac-

count. Rather than sending checks,

West Germans normally pay monthly bills by account transfers.

most of which are effected at con-

This means, also, that unlike

siderable cost to the banks.

To pay rent or transfer sums to

an account.

Videotex is an electronic system

deotex system.

tion of bank customers.

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

stuffed leather armchairs and oak

wainscoting make it look like any

one of the small private banks that for years have imanced this port

city's shipping industry.

But downstairs, West Germany's tiny Verbraucherbank greets

its customers with the banking in-

dustry's most modern computer

equipment, some of which is being

installed in depositors' homes as

part of an experiment closely

terized branch-banking services and its in-home banking network,

which operates via West Germa-

ny's videotex system, has resulted

in a business explosion. The bank,

founded six years ago, has in-creased its accounts from fewer

By cutting soaring personnel

costs, the Verbraucherbank has

passed on savings in the form of

cost-free services and daily interest

payments on accounts, attractions

few other West German banks can

erating costs by letting our cus-tomers work for themselves," said

Alfred Richter, a spokesman for

the bank's two-member manage-ment board. These are self-service

accounts. It's sort of the cash-and-carry principle applied to retail banking."

**Great Interest** 

West Germany's big banks view Verbrancherbank's move with

great interest. Many of them are investing heavily in automation to

reduce rising personnel costs that

have depressed profits in recent

largest bank, and several munici-

pal savings and loan associations

Deutsche Bank, the country's

"The idea was to reduce our op-

than 3,000 to more than 41,000.

Verbraucherbank's fully compu-

ratched by competitors.

HAMBURG - Upstairs, its



Commodities traders making offers to buy and sell in the grain pit of the Chicago Board of Trade.

ernment-controlled bank in south-

Mr. Richter denied that the bank

was a testing ground for big banks'

"We're not anybody's guinea pig; we're an institution in our

eye toward videotex, but total au-

tomation is coming only gradually.

In 1978, two years after Verbrau-

cherbank opened its doors, 52 per-

cent of transactions were electron-

ic, and of the bank's 3,113 ac-

counts, 57 were based entirely on

conventional bank service. This

fall, 72.6 percent of transactions

were electronic, and though the to-

It said the real 4 percent growth

rate in 1983 and 1984 is possible

provided there are continued gov-

ernment efforts to reduce its bor-

rowing requirement, restraint in

wage negotiations and no further

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REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

currencies unless otherwise indicated

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escalation of oil prices.

**United States** 

9 months

Despite these big shareholders.

ern West Germany.

automation plans.

while the loan rate at which farmers may pawn their grain is \$3.20. The federal interest rate on the pawned grain is 14.5 percent a year. But farmers who place their crops in the three-year reserve program only pay interest on the first year. Even so, not many farmers are expected to

redeem their grain because its quality and, consequently, market value, rarely improves with time.

Under the new farm bill, the government cannot sell the grain it acquires through defaults on its reserve program at, in effect, less than 110 percent of current release price, a market level at which farmers are required to redeem their crops. As Mr. Levin said:

"In the case of corn, it means that the Commodity Credit Corp. could not sell the grain at less than 80 cents bushel above the current price level on the farm. But farmers needn't worry about the government's stocks of grain. Much of it could be disposed of through donations to needy countries under various relief programs."

The threat of government stocks acquired through default on loan programs had been a market depressant in past years of burdensome surpluses. What still frightens the farmers is the threat of another embargo. Not only would it shut off sales to an important customer, but also strengthen foreign competition.

Small Bank in West Germany Steps Firmly Into the Future

credit cards.

mans make relatively few cash

withdrawals and make little use of

While other West German

banks charge as much as 50 cents a

transaction, Verbraucherbank of-

fers customers 88 such transac-uons a month cost-free by letting

the customer and his computer do

**Not Testing Ground** 

Hamburg retail banks were com-bined to form Verbraucherbank,

whose name means consumer

bank, indicating its customer-ori-ented banking philosophy.

holders, with 38 percent each, are the Bayerische Vereinsbank, a pri-

vate Mnnich-based bank, and

Wurttembergische Kommunale

WIESBADEN, West Germany
- West German inflation slowed

in December, with retail prices in-creasing a provisional 0.3 percent in after a rise of 0.5 percent in No-

vember, the federal statistics office

The cost-of-living index stood 6.3 percent higher than in December, 1980. The index has gained a provisional 5.9 percent this year after a 5.5 percent increase in

Meanwhile, the IFO economic

Inflationary pressures should

research institute said Monday the

West German economy may grow a real 4 percent in both 1983 and

weaken perceptibly in 1982, en-couraging lower interest rates and providing a good basis for eco-nomic growth, it said in its Decem-

ber report. The institute had said

said Monday.

Landesbank Girozentrale, a gov- tal number of accounts rose to

Rise in West German Prices

**Slowed Further in Month** 

The bank's two largest share-

In 1976, the assets of two small

In June, 1973, former President Richard Nixon, reacting to a possible shortage of soybeans, embargoed exports of the oilseed and caused panic buying by Japan, which depends on it for much of its imported protein. As a result, Brazil, then a minor soybean producer, was encouraged by Japanese and other investors to sharply in-crease output. Today, Brazil is the second major exporter of soybeans and bean oil and meal. In January, 1979, former President Jimmy Carter im-

posed a partial embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union following its military intervention in Afghanistan the month before. This vastly stimulated grain production in Argentina, Western Europe and other countries.

A recent report by Bache Halsey Stuart Shields noted that Thailand and South Africa had greatly stepped up corn exports to such important U.S. markets as South

Korea, Taiwan, the Soviet Union and Japan.
The Soviet Union has succeeded in diversifying its imports of grain since President Reagan lifted the partial curtailment last May. How much so will be revealed after the Southern Hemisphere's grain crops are harvested next March and April. Grain traders note that much of Argentina's next corn and wheat crops have alrady been bought

# Japanese Surplus On Trade Plunges

TOKYO - Japan's merchandise

trade surplus narrowed sharply in November to \$613 million, about the same level as a year earlier, from \$2.91 billion in October, the Finance Ministry said Monday. With the narrowing trade surplus, November's current account showed its first deficit in six

The current account, which includes merchandise trade as well as so-called invisibles such as spending on tourism, freight and insurance charges, turned into a deficit of \$1.06 billion from a \$1.78-billion surplus in October and was twice the size of the yearago \$506-million deficit.

The sharp swing was reinforced a record invisible trade deficit of \$1.52 billion, mainly caused by increased interest payments, ministry officials said. Invisible trade account deficit was \$964 million in October and \$1.02 billion in November, 1980.

Merchandise exports rose 6.7 percent to \$11.56 billion in November from a year earlier, while imports were up 7.1 percent at \$10.95 billion.

#### Traditional Slow Month

The offcials said that while November is traditionally a slow export month of the year, stagnant economic conditions in other countries and the yen's appreciation against major European and other currencies had cut into sales of major items, including steel, antomobiles and television sets.

Meanwhile, imports expanded with increased amounts of manufactured goods and gold. November gold imports were worth \$570 million against \$92 million a year 41,000, only 53 "manual" accounts earlier.

Japan's overall balance of pay-Transactions that continue to ments, which includes current account as well as long- and shortterm capital accounts, swing into a \$376-million surplus in Novem-Some bank analysts note that self-service banks are not likely to ber from a \$1.45-billion deficit in October and compared with a \$1.35-billion surplus a year ago,

the ministry said

showed a monthly record surplus of \$2.77 billion, after a \$2.53-billion October deficit, due to a record inflow of \$4.64 billion through portfolio investments by non-residents in Japanese stocks and bonds and others. This offset an outflow of \$1.87 billion though the supply of loans, direct overseas investments and overseas securities investments by Japanese investors.

#### Net Buyers of Stock

Last month was the first time in three months that foreign investors were net buyers of Japanese stocks as purchases rose to a record \$2.06 billion and selling rose to a record \$1.63 billion, officials said. Total capital inflow included a

record \$2.97 billion of net invest-ment in the Gen-Saki bond trad-

The government also said:

 Preliminary industrial production fell a seasonally-adjusted 0.1 percent in November from October, when the output index had risen 1.5 percent. The unadjusted November index was up 7 percent from a year earlier after a 5.8 percent year-on-year rise in October.

• Unadjusted consumer prices fell 0.3 percent in November after a 0.4-percent gain in October. The year-on-year rise of 3.6 percent, down from a 4.1-percent October gain, was the first fall in three

Economic Planning Agency officials said consumer prices will continue to stabilize in the last quarter of fiscal 1981, ending next March, due to a likely appreciation of the yen against the dollar and no expected increase in oil prices.

• Unadjusted unemployment fell to 1.19 million in November from 1.22 million in October. The unemployment rate was 2.1 percent, unchanged from both Octo-

ber and from a year earlier. Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan said it has lifted controls over commercial bank lending for January-March quarter. The central bank has up to now controlled excess commercial bank lending by setting a quarterly ceiling of allow-ance for net additional lending.

#### own right, and a successful one," he said, glancing over the shoulder of a bank customer who pecked at bank customers, many of whom want personal finance counseling from their banker. the keys of a computer terminal. .The bank was founded with an

sonal checks.

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Amsterdam, 18th December 1981.

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The undersigned announces that as from 6th January 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 16 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Nippon Electric Company 12d., each repr. 200 shares, will be payable with Dils. 6,24 net (div.per record-date 30,9.1981; gross Yen 3,25 p.sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 97,50 = Dils. 1,11 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 130, = Dils. 1,48 p. CDR.) will be deducted.

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After 30.4.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dls. 5.87 net, in accordance with the Japanese

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

# imsterdam, 18th December 1981. **AKEN!** "Service to the Individual"

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#### Finance officials said the November long-term capital account

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<u>OTHERS</u>

# Fed Member Warns From Agency Dispatcher WASHINGTON — Federal Re-

painst inflation.
"The enactment of large tax cuts' ithout tying some kind of condi-

Mr. Wallich disagreed with the ew of some top Reagan adminis-ation officials that big deficits re only inflationary if the Fed uses monetary policy, or "monet-

Unmonetized deficits also prononetized is not even a half-

resident of the Federal Reserve he Federal Reserve may need to et more flexible monetary growth

Alternative financial measures. ach as bank reserves or the moneary base, might become the target a monetary policy, or that the nonctary aggregates be replaced

Mank credit, he said.

ate while the M2 and M3, which actude many of the banking innoations, have grown at 10.1 and Il.I percent respectively.
Thus, the Fed's money policy

impears "tight" by one measure md "easy" by others, Mr. Solonon said, and this is confusing to

# **NYSE Prices Slip; Money Supply Decreases**

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange closed ower in light trading Monday as a restors moved out of the market thead of the weekly money supply igures, released after the close The Federal Reserve Board said hat the U.S. money supply, as neasured by M-1B, fell \$1.9 bilion to \$440.4 billion in the week aded Dec. 16. The previous reek's figure was revised upward a \$442.3 billion from the previ-

xisly reported \$440.6 billion. A Fed spokesman said the reviion reflected the inclusion of data rom small banks, those with depo-its of between \$2 million and \$15 million, which report quarterly to The M-1A aggregate declined 800 million to \$363 billion in the

#### Dec. 16 week, the Fed said. Most analysts had projected lick Raises its Stake n W.R. Grace to 27%

WASHINGTON -The riedrich Flick Group of West iermany has reported to the Secuties and Exchange Commission at it has raised its stake in W.R. race & Co. to 12.9 million shares. r 27 percent of the common

Flick, a Düsseldorf-based holdig comoany with interests in steel, temicals, plastics and wood prod-cis, said the total includes 47,100 shares acquired between ct. 30 and Dec. 21 at around \$45 share. W.R. Grace specializes in emicals, consumer products and

# are testing similar, though less so-phisticated, automated banking Though most bank analysts con-

there would be a slight increase in the M1-B measure of the money supply, which would have lent credence to investors' perceptions that interest rates will not ease further over the near term.

The Dow Jones industrial average drifted lower all day and finished off 3.04 points at 870.34. Declines led advances by a 9-to-5 and volume totaled 28.32 million shares, compared with the 23.94 million traded Thursday. The mar-ket was closed Friday for Christ-

Also after the markets closed, the federal Open Market Committee released the minutes of its Nov. 17 meeting. The policy committee reaffirmed its short-term M1-B and M-2 growth targets of 7 and II percent respectively and low-ered federal funds target range. Analysts said stocks followed the lead of the bond market, which

weakened in the face of continued firmness in the federal funds rate. The rate has been above 12 per cent since the beginning of Decem-ber and Monday rose to a high of 12% percent from an opening 12%

Trading was concentrated in blue chip and basic industry stocks, traditional favorites of the institutions, signifying continued year-end portfolio adjustments.

The lack of trading cuts the chances the market, which is down about 10 percent so far for the year, will stage a traditional year-

#### Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Monday in Australia, Britain and Canada for Boxing day.

end rally. Investors are uncertain end rally. Investors are uncertain about the outlook for the economy next year.

The volume leader was Reliance

Builders' Association said Monday that November orders dropped 9.6 percent from October. The associ-ation said the deepening recession is discouraging manufacturers from moving ahead with plant ex-pansion and moderization pro-

At present, the market is being

next year.

The volume leader was Reliance
The National Machine Tool Group, up 1/2 to 93%. Also active were Exxon, off 1/4 to 301/4, General Motors, unchanged at 3814, Colgate Palmolive, up 1/2 to 16%, Mobil, off 1/4 to 241/2 and Boeing,

up ¼ to 22%. Western union rose 1% to 36%. Curtiss-Wright raised its stake in the company to 6.5 percent from 3.8 percent and said it may seek

restrained by tax selling that is expected to last through the final trading day. But the lack of volume indicated the selling was not as heavy as it was the previous the analyse of the Texas coast. Howed 4 mil-On the NYSE floor, IBM, the lion cubic feet of natural gas a day most active issue last week and a from one zone and 1.6 million

# **CURRENCY RATES**

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Domestic Films Pace Box Office Revival in France

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The Associated Press

PARIS — The French Film industry, caught in a kind of undertow after the new wave of the 1950s and 1960s, has bounced back this year, and movie attendance is expected to break the 180 million mark by the end of 1981, according to industry officials.

Film attendance had dropped slowly since 1975, when a record 181.7 million tickets were bought. But unlike that year, the big gains in attendance for 1981 are being registered by French films rather than foreign, mainly U.S., entries.

Industry officials attribute the success of home-made products to

success of home-made products to a boom in French police and suspense films. This year's big winner was "The Professional," a thriller starring veteran actor Jean Paul Belmondo. More than a mil-lion persons saw the film in its first wight years in December 1988. eight weeks in Paris, establishing a

viewing record.
The success 1981 can also be linked to a reduc-tion in the oversees offerings, mainly attributable to the actors strike in the United States last

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OECD Cites Rise

Of 54% in '81 on

PARIS - A total of \$183.2 bil-

hon was raised on the internation-

al capital markets in 1981, 53.6

percent more than in 1980, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in its

financial statistics monthly pub-

A major part of the increase was

represented by a \$54.4 billion in-

crease in completed international bank loans, mainly from multi-bil-

lion dollar financings by U.S. cor-

New funds raised in December

New external bond offerings

rose \$9.5 billion to \$48.89 billion

in 1981 compared with 1980, the OECD said. The strongest increase

occurred in external issues denom-

inated in U.S. dollars. These rose \$13.1 billion while Deutsche mark

issues fell by around \$5.8 billion.

Other sectors with significant

changes in total issue volume were yen issues, which rose \$1.3 billion, and composite units such as spe-

cial drawing rights and European

currency units. These rose by about \$700 million, the OECD

totaled \$11.6 billion, \$3.6 billion

less than November, it said.

lished Monday.

**Capital Markets** 

# Looking for a Tax Haven? How About Nauru?

By Barry Kramer AP-Dow Jones

the property.

NEW YORK — Enthusiasm by U.S. citizens or tax havens around the world is likely to ncrease in 1982.

Beginning on the first of the year, Amerians living abroad no longer have to pay U.S. axes on a hefty portion of their overseas income. Under the Economic Recovery Tax act of 1981, Americans abroad will be exempt rom U.S. taxes on as much as \$75,000 of arried income, more if they spend a lot on pverseas housing.

"On a theoretical basis, the new tax law could trigger people to go overseas," said Richard M. Hammer, national director of international tax services for Price Waterhouse. "But as a practical matter," he warned, "there aren't many [low-tax] countries where people could go to live, conduct business and make money." Mr. Hammer conceded that some individuals might receive a tax benefit by moving over-seas. These might include doctors, lawyers, accountants, international financial experts, tax consultants, bankers, writers, journalists, art-ists, self-employed businessmen, commercial pilots, technicians, professors and even sol-

diers of fortune. Taking advantage of the overseas tax exemption will not be easy for Americans. They must be prepared to exile themselves from the United States for 330 days out of every 12 months. The tax exemption applies only to "sweat-of-the brow" income, and not to interest, dividends and other "unearned" income. Pensions also do not qualify. The new tax law does not benefit super-earners, either. Americans with an income of several hundred thousand dollars a year more could probably find

tax shelters at home to more than match the \$75,000 exclusion on foreign earnings [which increases in \$5,000 annual steps to \$95,000 in

Places that do not levy any personal income tax include Bermuda and the Bahamas. On the other side of the world, there is Vanuatu, the former New Hebrides once owned by France and Great Britain, in the southwest Pacific.

The Channel Islands between Britain and France, including Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, levy a low 20 percent income tax. But, wary that a large influx of foreigners could disrupt the fragile island economies, officials impose restrictions on foreign businessmen. Sark, another member of the island group, has no income tax.

No-tax countries include many of the Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Nauru, on a per-capita basis one of the world's richest nations because of its vast deposits of guano [bird droppings mined to pro-duce chemicals for fertilizer], has no income tax. But the South Pacific nation does not allow many foreigners to settle down for more than two years.

#### Irish Artists

Sri Lanka used to have a tax-free "resident gift scheme" for prominent foreign artists, writers, doctors, architects and others. But applications by foreigners are no longer being accepted. "We had a lot of applications from certain subversive elements who were abusing it,"

said an embassy spokesman in Washington.
On the other hand, Ireland's special tax program for creative artists of all types is still very much alive. Writers, artists, composers and

others who are adjudged "creative artists" by the Irish Revenue Commission [and who live solely in Ireland] qualify for tax-free status on all income arising from their creative work. Another European tax haven is Monaco, which does not levy any tax on personal in-

Also in Europe, several countries have tax rates and exemptions for foreigners. Switzer-land not only has lower rates than many coun-tries but also grants a 10 percent deduction to foreign managers. Britain taxes foreign em-ployees on only half their income for nine years, while Belgium allows a 30 percent deduction and the Netherlands 35 percent. The exemptions apply only to employees of foreign concerns in Britain, Belgium and the Nether-

Several South American countries, including Paragnay and Uruguay, have no personal income tax. Venezuela, where living conditions are better, charges less than 10 percent on incomes of as much as \$35,000 and less than 20 percent on incomes as great as \$120,000. There are also deductions.

But when talking of areas that combine low taxes and good business environments, most conversations come around to Hong Kong. The maximum tax rate, no matter how high a person's income, is 15 percent.

And if a foreign resident has regional re-

sponsibilities, there is no tax on that portion of income earned while outside Hong Kong. Hong Kong's main disadvantage is that liv-

ing accommodations are incredibly expensive.

But the new U.S. tax law covers part of that.
In addition to the \$75,000 exclusion, housing expenses above a certain level [about \$6,100 a year in 1982] can also be excluded. That includes rent, furniture rental and utilities.

# U.S. Action Could Be Boon to Gas Producers

By Gary Putka

AP-Dow Jones NEW YORK - Many investors appear to have ignored a potential pricing bonanza for natural gas producers from action taken last week by the U.S. Energy Regulato-

ry Commission.

While Wall Street has been following closely the talk of legislative initiatives that would speed decontrol of gas prices, it paid little attention to the commission's moves, which could have a profound impact on the prospects for 'deep gas" drillers.

Previously, gas was considered "deep" if it came from depths below 15,000 feet. As a production incentive, the government has allowed that gas to be priced at whatever the market would bear. The market is bearing about \$9 a thousand cubic feet, or more than four times the price of most regulated gas, which comes from levels above 15,000 feet.

With total deregulation of the pricing structure under consideration in Washington, companies with a big part of their total production in deep gas have suffered in the stock market. The reasoning: In a completely free market, gas would be priced somewhere between the average regulated price of \$2.09 and the unregulated price of \$9 per thousand cubic feet. Because deep gas costs more to drill, investors see margins narrowing for deep gas producers with total decontrol.

The commission's proposals could alter that analysis. The agency proposed a rule allowing gas produced from between 10,000 lect and 15,000 feet to be priced at about \$3.85, or 150 percent of its current price. The commission also proposed a rule allowing a doubling, to about \$5.10, in the price above his current \$1.90 estimate for offshore gas drilled in more for 1982 under the commission than 300 feet of water.

The moves could mean that deep drillers would be able to get more for their gas before any de-control legislation would take ef-fect. Analyst Barry Sahgal of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said that the commission's moves may be a signal that the Reagan administration prefers regulatory decon-trol to new laws, adding that the last major legislation on gas pricing, the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, took three years to get through Congress.

The impact of the offshore increase is not clear. There is little data available on how much gas is produced from 300 feet of water or more. And many of the companies with major drilling operations in the sea, such as Mobil and Texaco, may be too big to realize a sub-stantial per-share earnings increase from the commission move.

Onshore, gas abounds between 10,000 and 15,000 feet in the Ana-darko Basin of Oklahoma and Texas. The major oil companies also drill there, but so do a number of smaller companies.

Apache Oil produces 26 percent of its gas from below 15,000 feet, with the balance coming from what the commission calls the "intermediate deep" zone of 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Apache Vice President Henry See said he doubts that the commission would apply the rule to gas flowing from current wells. But Apache has 70 locations close to producing wells in the inte diate-deep zone that it has not chosen to drill at lower prices. These will be drilled. Mr. See said, if the

commission rule is adopted. Mr. Sahgal said Apache's net could gain 50 cents to a \$1 a share

#### Congress Urged to Reject Watt's Plan

Renters
WASHINGTON — Congress should reject Interior Secretary James Watt's plan to expand the federal program for offshore oil and natural gas leases, two Democratic congressmen said Monday.

The congressmen, Rep. John Dingell of Michigan and Rep. Toby Moffett of Connecticut, also released a study by the General Accounting Office that said the Inlerior Department made the gram with little or no help or infor-mation from other government

agencies or public groups.

"Interior has not fully evaluated all likely impacts of the program, especially the impacts in terms of additional land expected to be tracts being explored and development of the state of the st leased, industry compension and small company participation in lease sales, long-range revenue receipts and impacts on the econociepts and impacts of the environleased, industry competition and

my," the report said.

Mr. Watt earlier this month or-

nearly a billion offshore acres available for leasing over the next five years. He directed the leasing program to focus on tracts found to have high potential for oil and gas development.

Rep. Dingell, chairman of the House Commerce Committee, added, "At the present time, Mr. Watt has not provided Congress with adequate information to make a reasoned decision."

The GAO report said the de-partment should provide detailed information and analysis of the plan before submitting it.

It also said Mr. Watt's decision oped at a slower pace than under present leases.

detailed analysis of the environdered a major refinement of his heavily criticized plan to make tial of each area.

Dyco Petroleum, another Ana-darko driller, also would benefit, Mr. Sahgal said. Dyco officials could not be reached for comment, but Mr. Sahgal said its profile of deep producing is close to Apache's. He forecasts 1982 earnings for Dyco of \$2.50 a share, which does not take into account the proposed commission rule.

No Immediate Gain

William Dutcher, vice president for finance at GHK Inc., one of the largest deep gas drillers active in the Anadarko, said that the gains in earnings from the new rule would not begin to flow until late 1982 and 1983, because it takes about seven months to complete a well and hook up the wellhead to a

Mr. Dutcher said that currently Anadarko sometimes are ignored, as drillers keep going to find the higher priced gas below 15,000

as a company heavily involved in the Anadarko as a partner in GHK

Bruce Lazier, an analyst with Paine Webber, said that 80 percent of the production of Woods Petroleum and May Petroleum comes from the intermediate deep zone. Because the commission proposal likely would apply only to new drilling, Mr. Lazier said it is difficult to tell how much each company would benefit in earnings. Mr. Sahgal expects May to earn \$1.70 a share in 1982.

Last week, Mr. Lazier created a computerized projection of which companies would benefit most in per-share earnings from an increase in intermediate zone prices based on current production. On the top of his list was Pogo Producing, followed by Eastern Panhandle and one major company, Texaco.

Mr. Dutcher said that currently gas strikes above 15,000 feet in the necessarily if the commission proposal covers only new drilling, as seems likely. Mr. Lazier said in any case, however, his list would feet. In addition to Apache and be a good indicator of those companies that stand to benefit most.

#### AT&T Seeks U.S. Approval For Televised Conferences

Telephone & Telegraph Co. is 20 years ago, the high costs and seeking permission to market a difficulties of travel have made the new televised-conferencing service system more attractive. that would begin operations between Washington and New York concerns have gotten into the businext March.

The service, to be known as "Picturephone Meeting Service," will be available in 16 cities next year and 42 cities by the end of been studying teleconferencing as 1983, AT&T said in documents a way of lowering the high cost of filed last week with the Federal installing studio facilities. filed last week with the Federal Communications Commission.

AT&T said the service would be available in public rooms in the 42 Pakiston Eases cities or through private telecon-ferencing rooms that AT&T is offering to construct.

A one-hour conference between public rooms in Washington and New York would cost \$1,340, while a meeting between private rooms served by AT&T in those two cities would cost \$600.

facilities.

The service will be in full color, and the sets could show graphics, copy images displayed on a screen and tape either the incoming or

outgoing pictures.

The company announced last spring that it would replace its limited black-and-white "Picturephone" system, which ended last June, with the more sophisticated service described last week Although the results from that sys- Dec. 21 to censors.

tem did not match the fanfare it WASHINGTON - American attracted when introduced nearly

A number of large and small ness, providing similar services for hotel chains and other businesses. Satellite companies and other communications concerns also have

Resters
ISLAMABAD — President
Mohammed Zia ul-Haq on Monday exempted literary and research magazines from the press censor-ship that he imposed in October, 1979. He announced the move at a two crites would cost \$600.

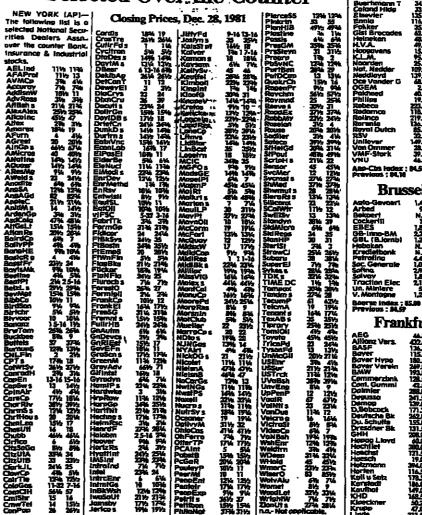
Installation of private facilities would cost \$124,800 m addition to monthly fees of \$13,240 and a monthly fees of \$250 a mile for zines and all newspapers would

In a joint resolution issued Sunday, the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists and All-Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confedera-tion criticized the continuation of press consorship, saying there was a "virtual state of siege around the press" in Pakistan.

On Sunday, authorities in Pakistan's Punjab province banned an Urdu-language weekly, Chattan, for not submitting its edition of

## Eurocurrency-Interest Rates

#### Selected Over-the-Counter



# **YOUR**

International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.

# Other Stock Markets

Dec. 28, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)



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New Index : 573,51 Previous : 547,95 Nikkel-DJ Index : 7,481,84 Previous : 7,457,96 Zurich

Paris Commodities PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$1.85. Asked: U.S. \$2.10. As of date: December 28, 1981. J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818) Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Members Amsterdam Stock Exchange Kerletroot 363 - 1017 HW Amsterda The Netherlands Tel.: 243075 - Telex: 16396

123.00 174.00

To the Holders of NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO Prior Lien 45% Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that on and after December 31, 1981, the undersigned, as Trustee under the Prior Lien Mortgage of National Ratroad Company of Mexico dated March 15, 1902, will distribute an amount equal to 23's of the principal amount of said Bonds, on account of terest accrued and unp

principal amount of said Bonds, on secount of the interest accrued and unpaid on said Bonds as of December 31, 1981, from funds received on underlying collateral.

In respect of Bonds which have been stamped to indicate assent to the Offer of the United States of Mexico made pursuant to Mexico's Agreement with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico dated February 20, 1946, the amount of such distribution will be paid in The Chase Manhattan Bank, Successor Fiscal Agent of Mexico, in accordance with the assignments provided for in Article IX of said Agreement and distribution will not be made to the holders of such assenting Bonds.

Holders on son-assenting Bonds may receive such distribution by presenting their Bonds for notational such payment thereon at the Corporate Trust office of the undersigned, Four New York, Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, accompanied by a letter of transmittal in form available upon request at such office and, in the case of foreign holders, accompanied by appropriate ownership certificates (U.S. Treasury Department Form 1001). Unclaimed funds are also available from the following prior distributions:

1% payment December 14, 1942

1% payment December 28, 1951

3% payment April 28, 1954

2% payment April 1, 1972

1% payment May 18, 1975

5% payment May 18, 1975

5% payment Mecamber 18, 1979

1% payment December 18, 1980

Bonds not stamped indicating receipt of these previous payments on account of interest should also be presented with appropriate transmittal letters, available upon request at the abovementumed office of Manafacturers Hanover Trust Company

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRIIST COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

Dated: December 30, 1981 New York, N.Y.

# JOBODY WILL EVER KNOW TYOU MADE A FAVOURA

Gold. Throughout history and especially since the invention of paper money-gold has been a favourite safeguard against the upheavals and uncertainties that sweep the world. In today's climate of uncertainty, more and more investors are seeking methods to increase the security of their future investments. So they're turning to Krugerrands.

Krugerrands are bullion coins: basically you pay for the one troy ounce of fine gold they contain. And as standardized coms they are recognized as legaltender around the world. There are more than 33,000,000 in circulation, selling at the daily gold

price plus a very small premium which covers

minting and distribution costs. Some of the premium is even recoverable on resale. Consequently, a minimum rise in the price of gold means you show immediate profit. Alternatively, since the long-term trend in the price of gold has so far been upward, the coins may be held for the future. Short- or long-term, Krugerrands are one of the wisest

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Nothing could be easier. As the most widely traded gold coin in the world, you may buy a single coin or in quantity - with complete discretion-through most

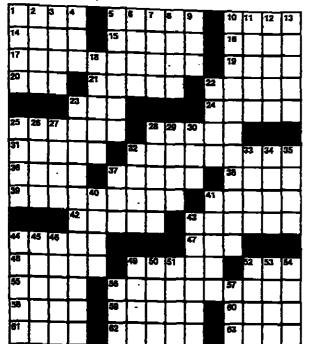
banks, stock brokers and bullion coin dealers. Krugerrands are readily

available in sizes to suit all budgets (for smaller budgets there are 1/20z, 1/40z and 1/10 oz coins). In some countries they are even exempt from sales tax or any other tax.

If you want to know more about buying Krugerrands, go and see your bank or investment broker. If you would like to have further information write to:

International Gold Corporation l rue de la Rôtisserie 1204 Geneva Switzerland.

KRUGERRAND money you can trust.



**ACROSS** 

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WEATHER

ALGIERS AMSTERDAA

ATHENS

Berlin

BOSTON

BUCHAREST

CHICAGO

COSTA DEL SOL

DUBLIN EDINBURGH FLORENCE

FRANKFURT GENEVA

HELSINKI HONG KONG
HOUSTON
ISTANBUL
JERUSALEM
LAS PALMAS

AUCKLAND

55 Part of a play 56 Center of interest 58 Central

**62** Consumer

advocate

63 Type of sch.

distorted 25 This, to Pablo European 59 Wicker's ' 26 Year in Paschal II's to Die" papacy 27 Gala event **60** Repute 61 Prefix for 28 Flavors photo or scope **29** Cupid

23 What Picasso

deliberately

30 Massachusetts

32 Weathercock

33 Tortoise's rival

34 Three-minute

40 Retired tennis

(opponent of

45 Sam or Remus

slavery)

35 Witnesses

artist

41 Hone

43 Free -

44 Smalles

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**49** List

50 Sour 51 Gentle

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instrument

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Other Funds

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TELAVIY
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ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 28, 1981

The net easet value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose geotes are based an issue prices. The following marginal symbols [padicate frequency of quotations supplied for the [HT:(6)—del-ty:(w)—weekly;(m)—monthly;(b)—bl-monthly;(r)—respective;(l)—irregularity.

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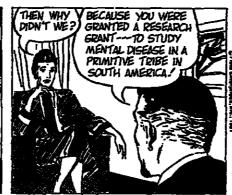




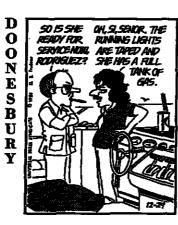








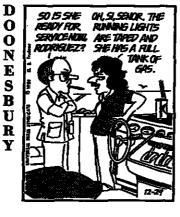


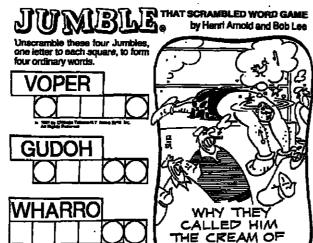










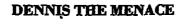


TARIPE

FIGHTERS. Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above carbon.

Jumbles: PARCH USURP L'ACKEY NIBBLE Yesterday's Answer: What the angry camel got-HIS BACK UP

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris





"WE INTERRUPT THIS STORY FOR A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT..."

\* I 60TTA 60 TO THE BATHROOM!"

#### BOOKS

THE ELECTRONIC COTTAGE By Joseph Deken. 344 pp. \$14.95. William Morrow & Co., 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

OMPUTERS have not yet marted up to have emotions (or if they have, they aren't telling us), but in a sense they are having babies. Near the beginning of his survey for intelligent nonexperts, Joseph Deken explains the meaning of "CAD," which is an essential part of the computer's reproductive process. This curious word is an acronym for "computer-assisted design," not a slightly obsolete term of reproach, and what it means is that one generation of computers can now participate in producing the next gen-eration — particularly in the fussy, repetitious and boring parts that are extremely important in the process but not very interesting to talented

CAD is a basic element in the computer revolution that is Deken's primary subject in "The Electronic Cottage," and which has produced, in the last few years, a bewildering array of small, inexpensive, special-purpose computers that will play games with your children, regulate your bome heating or security system, turn on your car ignition or tell you when the roast is ready to come out of your

With the aid of older, clumster computers, we are now able to cram into a tiny silicon chip the equivalent of whole buildings full of intricately wired vacuum tubes, which were the first really functional computers three or four decades ago. A generalpurpose home computer more powerful than the pioneering models used in World War II can now be purchased in about the same price range as a good high-lidelity system, and you can use it to play games, keep track of accounts and inventories in your business, draw pictures or compose neusic (on an elementary level).

#### Computer Revolution

The computer revolution is still young, and though he tries conscien-tiously to avoid overdoing the geo-whiz material in the future tense, Dekon can hardly avoid it. "Since you will soon have a computer at home which can communicate over phone lines," he says, "you will be able to subscribe to an electronic version of your favorite newspaper." That is not a dream of the year 2001; The Washington Post, like some other newspapers, is already available in a special edition for subscribers with home computers.

Some of his other predictions are a bit more futuristic — but only because society, en masse, does not work as fast as computers. Clothing, for example. Rather than buy and alter something ready-made, in the near future you may "go to the store with your measurements in explicit detail, per-haps on a cassette tape (only you and the computer will know). You put this tape in a machine at the store and then begin to look at various offerings for this season, pictured as they would look on you." After selecting fabrics, modifications and various other op-



tions, perhaps changing the basic de-sign to suit your tastes, you press a few buttons and the selected fabric, cut exactly to specifications, is produced on the spot — ready to be sown together professionally or on your (computenced) sewing machine and home. If you with, the fabric itself can be coded with cleaning instructions in a computer language so that the com-puterized laundry can always handle it exactly right.

Your computation refrigerates will keep track of what you have in stock scanning packages that have the coded labels already familiar in supermarkets, and it will tell you what to put on your shopping list (if it doesn't do the abopping itself, automatically, by phone), or it will tell you whether you have the ingredients for a particu-lar recipe. Then there is the auto-mated heating system, with sensoguided heat lamps that track the occu-pants of a room and warm them directly without wasting energy to warm be air around them.

#### Schoolday Pears

Schoolday Fear's

All of this and a ket more interestal like it is presented used in a partition, someday mode but in a stringle, straightforward further interestable right now like systems are available right now like their scripul in the home is simply a manter of development and marketing. An obstacle to the appearance of the cheeronic cottage on our landscape is the fear of computers (compounded of half-remembered science School, schoolday fears of math and science Courses, and lears of math and science courses, and the basic human suspicion of any-thing that appears to think but is not made of flesh and blood) still wide-spread in the population. Delous's book is written partly to overcome that fear, though he discusses briefly but thoroughly some of the dangers implicit in the computer phenomenon. He asserts, reassuringly but not inaccurately, that the computer is "the evolutionary descendant of both the next and the computer is "the program of the right." pen and the engine," and on the next page insists, in large, calligraphic

ettering, that "Computers Don't Hold Grudges," Most of his text is dedicated to the philosophy of computing, to the re-markable things that can be done with these simple-minded devices (particularly when equipped with sensors and given control of machines, such as thermostats, that operate in the "real world"), and an interesting account of the various strategies that have been devised to harness computer power to human needs. Together with Frank Herbert's more brass-tacks-oriented guide to home computers, "Without Me You're Nothing," "The Electronic Cottage" represents a new generation in books about computers as interesting as the new generation of comput-

Joseph McLellan is a columnist and critic for The Washington Post.

#### 'Reds' Film Rekindles Interest in Reed Books

New York Three Service NEW YORK movie about the love affair of the American radical journalist John Reed and Louise Bryant during

the Russian Revolution, has sparked publishing interest.
Berkley Books recently put out a second paperback printing of Barbara Gelb's biography of Reed and Bryant, "So Short a Time."
New American Library will soon regulation of republish paperback editions of Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Living My Life" by the feminist Emma Goldman, a prominent character in "Reds."

#### BRIDGE

A LTHOUGH the number of bridge books published annually in the United States is greater than in any other country, no U.S. citizen can claim to be the most prolific authorities. thor on the subject. The names of Ely Culbertson and Charles Goren may suggest themselves, but they are disqualified since almost all their books were the work of other pens and very able ones.

In recent years, Hugh Kelsey of In recent years, Hugh Keisey of Scotland has produced a string of excellent books, despite a full-time career as a schoolmaster. But he trails two English rivals who began 20 years before him, in the 1940's, and usually produce a book a year. One of these is Terrence Reese, whose output includes several classic works that are essential for the student of play. The other is Victor Mollo, who brings a other is Victor Mollo, who brings a light touch to complex problems: His articles and books about the Hideous Hog and the Rueful Rabbit earn him the top place among bridge humorists.

One Mollo book, "Card Play Technique," has been a best-seller among bridge books for a quarter of a century. He is now working on a successor entitled "Streamline Your Card Play." This will include some points of play that have never been made before, a rare feat in a field that has been thoroughly studied for half a century.

It is unlikely that any expert anywhere is familiar with the subject of ceptive maneuver suggested by Mollo on the diagramed deal from his new book. The reader who wishes to test book. The reader who wishes to test himself should cover the West and South hands and plan the defense to three no-trump after the lead of the spade jack. South wins the first trick with the king in the closed hand and leads a club to dummy's queen.

A straightforward auction has shown that South has about 16 high-card points, a halanced hand and no

card points, a balanced hand and no major suit. The first question for East is whether he should win the second trick with the club ace. He should win. because there is a substantial danger that a duck will give South nine tricks. with five in diamonds, three in spades and one in clubs.

It is clear that East must hope for four tricks in hearts. But which heart should he now lead? One possibility is to cash the acc and king, hitting the jackpot if South began with a doubleton queen. But this would be fatal if

\_\_\_By Alan Truscott South has jack x x and will help him south has jack x x and will help him considerably if he has queen 10 x.

The normal return for East is the heart deuce, allowing South to score the heart queen if he has it and knows to play it. But now consider what happens if South began with queen x x. He can judge that East has not more than four heart are a the arthur four heart are an extensive series. than four hearts, since the orthodox return in this situation is the fourthbest. So, South should put up the queen as the only hope and will be

rewarded. The right return for East, however, as Mollo points out, is not the deuce but the six of hearts. This may give South a problem, and does with the distribution as shown in the diagram. South now has to allow for the possi-bility that West has a doubleton ace or the king of hearts. In that event, a duck is essential to block the ran of the suit, and the play of the queen would be fatal. South may now decide to play low and, if he does so, will be quickly defeated.

There is another side of the same coin. If East did begin with ace jack 10 x x, he should return his lowest card in the suit, preferably the deace. Now be gives the declarer good reason to think there are four cards on his right. If he is paying careful attention, he is likely to play the queen, walking right into East's trap.

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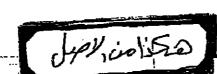
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Both sides were vulnerable. The his-North 24 IN.T. Pass Pass SNT. Pass

West led the spede jack.



# Giants, Halfback Carpenter, Shock Eagles, 27-21

From Agency Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Even the
lew York Giants, who for 18 ears have been among the worst eague, couldn't blow this one.

Although the Philadelphia Eales rallied from a 20-0 first-quar-er deficit here Sunday, the Giants till salvaged their first playoff vicory since 1958 by simply giving he ball to halfback Rob Carsenter, whose fourth-period runing enabled New York to come sway with a sturning 27-21 victory in the National Conference wild-

and the National Conference with and game.

In the process of knocking out the 1981 Super Bowl finalists, the Giants borrowed strategy from Ea-gle Coach Dick Vermeil, who built his team into a powerhouse by combining a highly physical of-lense with a simple but aggressive

But it was the Giants who controlled things with Carpenter's ball-carrying (a career-high 161 yards on 33 carries) and a quick

defense that almost let the Eagles come back — but not onite.

Now New York has a week to prepare for Sunday's NFC semifinal game at San Francisco against the even-more-surprising 49ers, who beat the Giants, 17-10, a month ago.

#### Maturing

But this New York team has improved since then. Winners of five of their last six, the Giants are growing stronger as their offense, especially Carpenter and quarterback Scott Brunner, matures to take pressure off a marvelous de-

Never was that more evident than Sunday. The Giant offense, last in the league statistically, took advantage of every first-half break presented by Philadelphia. And then in the second half, when the Eagle offense started to get going. New York gained two vital first downs without having to pass, preventing Philadelphia from touch-



Beasley Reece recovers Wally Henry's fumble, setting up New York's first touchdown in a 27-21 playoff victory over the Eagles.

"The defense has been given credit for getting us here," said de-fensive end Gary Jeter said. "But I think the offense showed what it could do. When we needed them to do something in the fourth period, they did.
"I just didn't want the Eagles to

get the ball back. And they didn't."

But the Eagles' memories of this one will be largely of the opening quarter, not those final few minutes. They made enough errors to help any opponent, but they were especially harmful against a Giant defense that is at its best with a substantial lead.

The winners' early points came quickly. On the game's opening series, the Giants had to kick, only to regain possession when Wally Heary fumbled the punt after a hard hit by Lawrence Taylor. New York's Beasley Reece recovered on the Eagle 23; the Giants scored moments later on a swing pass from Brunner to halfback Leon Bright. Joe Danelo's conversion was blocked and the Giants led, 6-

"I didn't think I had enough room to catch the ball." Henry said. "Taylor came in there and hit me before I even had touched the ball. He just knocked me away from it."

#### Big Play

After an Eagle punt, New York drove 63 yards on 11 plays, with Brunner, a second-year pro from Delaware, completing four passes, including a 10-yarder to John Mistler for a TD: 13-0, Giants, with

Then came the game's pivotal

Henry drifted to his right on the ensuing kickoff, after at first thinking Booker Russell would handle it. The ball went through Henry's arms and, when he tried to pick it up, he was smashed by Mike Dennis. The ball bounded into the end zone, where Mark Haynes recovered it for another touchdown

- 12 seconds after Mistler's score. An exchange of touchdowns had the Giants ahead, 27-7, at the half and then it became a matter of whether New York, in its first playoff game since 1963, could hang on. The Eagles drove 82 yards with the third-quarter

# Through Rose-Colored Binoculars

NEW YORK - While the Hessizes of the National Football League flounder through the opening acts in their postseason traffic. Phi Beta Kappas of tomorrow are doing their bumps and grinds in preparation for bowl games to help sell real estate in Pasadena, Calif., and tourism in Miami.

The oldest of these is the Rose Bowl, the match between Washington and Iowa Friday being the 68th. These two culture foundries have never met in the bowl and, incidentally, this is the 40th anniversary of the only Rose Bowl game not played in Pasadena. Because of a wartime rule

#### **RED SMITH**

against large gatherings on the Pa-cific Coast, the 1942 game was moved to Durhum, N.C., where Oregon State upset Duke, 20-16. In 1889 Dr. Charles F. Holder,

who had moved west from New England and founded the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena, suggested a festival to celebrate the beauty of his adopted city. Dr. Francis F. Rowland proposed that it be a rose festival, and on Jan. 1, 1890, club members paraded on horseback

and in flowery carriages.

The following year Pasadena citizens were invited to join the parade, and by 1895 a Tournament of Roses Association had been formed. The name was chosen despite a shortage of roses in 1892 that led to the substitution of orange blossom petals.

Football became an entertainment feature New Year's Day. 1902, when Michigan whomped Stanford, 49-0. That was so humili-ating that West Coast teams declined invitations, and football was out for 14 years until Washington State beat Brown, 14-0, in 1916.

If the Western teams chickened out after the first game, the Big Ten, then known as the Western Conference, showed the feather more prominently after Califor-nia's 28-0 conquest of Ohio State in 1921. Western Conference ns stayed away 26 years.

While football was missing, the main event was chariot racing, with four-horse teams that demanded a bit of horsemanship. Twice in two years E.T. Off of Pasadena had a hitch run off with him, and he was gravely injured the second occasion. In 1905 the races had to be delayed until a scoper hole in the half-mile track main event was chariot racing, sopher hole in the half-mile track and been filled.

Automobiles were first allowed in the parade in 1901 - but only in the rear, lest they scare the bors-

Because of a downpour, the 1899 parade couldn't start before 3:45 p.m. It has rained only six

#### Marshaled Forces

In 1931 Mary Pickford became the second grand marshal of the parade. She has been followed in the next her. the post by a passel of Hollywood characters, Gen. Omar Bradley, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Medal of Honor recipients, astronauts and Billy Graham.

The queens on the Ocean Park float in 1916 were the first to participate as bathing beauties — in black bloomer suits.

The record Rose Bowl crowd was 106,869 in 1973. Only 66,604

saw the 1929 game, but tell that to Roy Riegels. Hundreds of thousands have described to the California center, from personal observation, his 64-yard run - in the wrong direction - with a recov-

ered fumble. He was tackled on the I-yard line by teammate Benny Lom, but on the next play a California punt was blocked for a safety. That created a 2-0 lead for Georgia Tech, which became an 8-

In that game California tried a quick kick, and the air hissed out of the ball over the line of scrimmage. No play. And a carnivorous California tackle bit a strip of hide off Georgia Tech's Stumpy Thomason. No relish.

#### Temper, Temper

After its great wartime team that included Doc Blanchard, Gleon Davis and Arnold Tucker had completed its last season at West Point, Army was prepared to waive its rule against postseason play and polish up the stars once more for the 1947 game against UCLA. But it was just then that the Pacific Coast Conference made a deal with the Western Conference to send representative teams to Pasadena annually. Illinois won the conference championship and

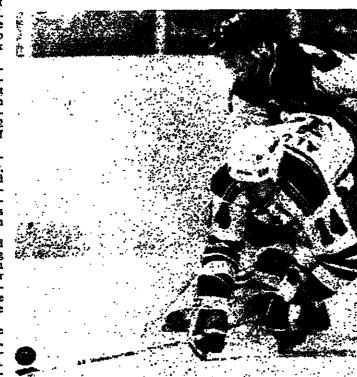
The UCLA players were deeply

disappointed and the southern California press was furious! Imagine passing up Blanchard and Davis for an Illinois team that had lost two games! Illinois won, 45-14 — followed by Michigan, 49-0; Northwestern, 20-14; Ohio State, 17-14; Michigan, 14-6; Illinois, 40-7, and so on for 12 of the first 13 bouts of the marriage.

After two or three years, Coast sportswriters were fulminating that the Rose Bowl committee should be forced to go down on the field and take the annual bloodbath in person. Competetive fortunes have improved on the golden strand. Coast teams have won 10 of the

last 12. Entertainment in 1913, when interest in the charioteers was dwindling, included ostrich races, a race between an elephant and a camel, and horses under saddle ridden by a cowboy, a cowgirl, an Indian and a Mexican. In 1915, charioteer Off, a mem-

ber of the tournament committee, said: "Pasadena is now the recognized home of chariot racing." He was the first to make that



Despite defenseman Paul Baxter's close-quarter efforts, Ranger wing Mike Allison got his fully-extended stick on the puck in the first period of New York's 5-3 victory over Pittsburgh Sunday.

#### NHL Standings

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McCourt (17), Duret (2): Ger (27)1.

CAMPINAS, Brazil — Doctors here say that world triple-jump record holder Joao Carlos de Oliveira has come out of a coma. es spoken a few words and that is temperature has dropped to near normal. Ofiveira suffered a fractured skull and other serious injuries in a car crash last week.

Doctors termed Oliveira's physical

resistance "remarkable."

kickoff for one touchdown and got another with 2:51 left in the game with the help of three major penalty calls on the Giants. New York turned again to Car-

penter, obtained from Houston for a third-round choice a month into the season. In the second half, he already had carried on 12 of the Giants' 14 plays (and caught a pass on another), including eight in a row against the NFC's No. 1 defense. The Giants didn't want to throw the ball or do anything that could be turned into a game-winning mistake by Philadelphia.

"I wasn't tired," Carpenter said. "They kept giving me the ball and I kept running with it. I'd do that all day if they'd let me."

With 88 seconds left in the game, the Giants, on their 39-yard line, had a third down and a yard to go for the first down that would let them run out the clock Brunner, of course, was aware of the beating Carpenter was taking.
"How you feelin"?" Brunner later said he asked his halfback.

Said Carpenter: "Good."
"If he was hurt or tired," Brunner said, "I know he would have told me. We couldn't afford a turnover at this point."

Carpenter got the call again. He followed center Jim Clack's block and barreled ahead for 5 yards and the first down. As Carpenter got up, so did the majority of Eagle fans, who sat until this, the bitter

Carpenter finished his performance with a 14-yard run off left tackle. The Eagles had no more time-outs, and, after two keepers by Brunner, the clock ran out.

"This is the greatest day of my football career," said Carpenter, who had been Earl Campbell's fillin at Houston. There was the day I was born, the day I got married

and then today.

"The best thing that has ever happened to me is when I got traded to the New York Giants." Remarkably, the Giants did most of their work on the ground by going straight at the Eagles — which is usually all but impossible. Nothing fancy: just one-on-one blocking with Carpenter reading his line and picking the holes. Everyone in Veterans Stadium knew what was coming did, yet Car-

penter succeeded. "It got to a point," Carpenter said, "that I knew what my line was going to do before they even did it. On that drive in the second quarter [when he carried four times for 40 yards to set up a touchdown], the feeling was unbe-

#### No Joke

The feeling Giant fans have after this triumph must be equally unbelievable. Their team has had only two winning seasons since 1963 and finished 4-12 last year. And 11 games into this season, after losing to Washington in overtime, New York was 5-6.
But following last week's over-time win against Dallas and Sun-

day's impressive showing, the Giants are a joke no longer.

"I've been around when it was hard to hold up your head," said

"Now it's fun to say I'm proud what we have accomplished."



Halfback Rob Carpenter ... They kept giving me the ball and I kept running with it. I'd do that all day if they'd let me."

round.

fight

the fifth.

## Shavers, an Aging Heavyweight, Is Still Delivering His Gift once having cut Ali's lip in a sparring session. Shavers fell heavily.

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
NEW YORK --- Some athletes have the gift that sets them apart from their peers. Nolan Ryan has The Arm. Mike Bossy has The Reflexes. Earl Monroe had The

With Earnie Shavers, it was The

Shavers was not the fastest or the smoothest boxer who ever came along, and he certainly not the luckiest. But he had the punch. Some people think he had the strongest punch in the past generation.

Since leaving the cotton fields of Alabama and the steel mills of Ohio, Shavers has won 63 of 74 professional fights, including one draw, 60 of them by knockouts one of the highest ratios in boxing

By Matt Mitchell

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO - The limp was

'It's the knee" - venacular for

certainty inside the head was a

an injured knee and its conse-

quences. Swen Nater had one of

those knees this season but, against most odds, played. The

San Diego center, one of the Na-

tional Basketball Association's

leading rebounders the last few years, was also among the early-season leaders in field-goal per-

centage. Until recently.

Now he's gone. Paul Silas, coach
of the 6-20 Clippers, said after
Sunday's 139-117 loss to Los An-

geles that Nater's knee will keep him out of action for the rest of the

When his quadricep muscle was

surgically reattached to his right

kneecap in April, Nater was told it

would be a year before he'd be 100 percent. But he was back to enough of his ability to start the

In getting that far, there were

dozens of sessions at the Sports In-

jury Clinic for intensive rehabilita-

tion therapy, an endless grind in

which daily progress was too slow to be accurately charted.

Said Former Clipper trainer Larry Roberts, who works at the clinic: "Swen had his good days and his bad ones. Most of the time,

it was necessary to sit on him and slow him down because he's so highly motivated. I always thought he'd be ready for the first of the

season, because he'd go nuts if he couldn't be active."

constant fear.

Holmes in 1979, a 12-round loss to Holmes in 1978, a bitterly disputed 15-round decision to Muhammad earlier this year when a check He pu Ali in 1977.

Now Shavers is trying to prolong his generation. In the same month in which Joe Frazier and Ali returned to boxing Shavers took his repaired retina into the ring in Nassan, the Bahamas, for one more payday.

#### **Bed Lack**

There was one difference between the two former heavyweight champions and the one who never quite became champion.

Frazier should have lost and Ali did lose. Shavers, at the age of 37,

knocked somebody out. When Frazier and Ali lumbered back into the ring, they maintained they were not fighting for the mon-ey. Shavers cannot make that

claim - not since the sheriff of Most of his losses were respectable: a knockout in 11 by Larry off Shavers' \$338,000 home to help

Knee Injury Finally Shackles Clippers' Nater

bounced, but those charges were soon dropped.

"Everybody has bad luck in business sometimes," says Jimmy Adams, a former wrestler who serves as Shavers' manager. "Now Earnie and I have a jamitorial business. Everything's fine now."

He is contemplating the staging of boxing exhibitions with a country-music singer, Steve Warner, in hotel night clubs, but he is also looking for a major fight early next year — perhaps against Gregg Page or Trevor Berbick.

At this stage in their lives, Shavers is a more fearsome oppo-nent than either Frazier or Ali. Just as Mickey Mantle can still hit home runs in batting-practice — as long as somebody throws the ball straight down the middle — Shavers still has the gift that made

enough or often enough, but, Silas

felt, passing up practice was the

only way to insure his availability

was hope all the way to the end of

the season that we'd get into the playoffs. Who could get the re-

"But if I'd have been looking

Contract Problem

ch more than \$150,000 a year.

bounds if I wasn't there?

been stronger now."

him a contender. He still has the He put his gift on display on the

Ali-Berbick undercard in Nassau. It was hard to pay much attention to Shavers with Ali talking, Berbick balking, Thomas Hearns bleeding, Page taunting, Scott LeDoux charging and the promoters botching everything, including the order of the fights.

"It was chaos," says Adams, who has seen enough chaos in his other callings. As a former professional wrestler, he wore a black bood and went by the name of The Scorpion; as a salesman, he installs mechanical bucking bulls in bucket-of-blood country bars.

"First they told us Earnie was on second. Then they said fifth. Earnie likes to sleep before a fight, so he found a corner and he fell right asleep. Then somebody comes along

and says 'Hey, you guys are on in five minutes.' I woke Earnie up, explained it to him and we went right into the ring.
"Earnie is no kid, and he needs

at least a couple of rounds of shadowboxing before a fight, just to get loose. He had no time for that." Still groggy and stiff, Shavers

body in the ring.

er big fight, perhaps with Page or Berbick. There are places where a man with a surgically-repaired retina cannot easily receive a license to fight — even with his surgeon's endorsement, which Shavers has. tried to wake up his 37-year-old

took a mandatory eight-count, and

covered up for the rest of the first

More than a few people at ring-side — remembering Shavers' de-tached retina after the second

Holmes fight, two years ago — shouted for the official to stop the

But the boxer trudged through

It returned in the third - that

right hand Ali had avoided, that

Holmes had respected. Shavers

shugged Sims and the younger man started to run. Shavers plodded af-

ter him and knocked him out in

That was Shavers' biggest victo-

ry in many years. His second-big-

gest came a few days later, when all the checks cleared for the un-

dercard fighters. Now Adams is talking of anoth-

the second round, waiting for his

gift to materialize one more time.

boxing centers, such as Las Vegas, where just about anything goes. Perhaps Shavers should not be Still trying to break a sweat as the fight began, Shavers was tagged immediately by Sims, a lithe 28-year-old best known for warmed. He'll still have the gift. fighting at the age of 37, but at least he will never go into a ring

ESCORTS & GUIDES

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Earnie Shavers and a fallen Muhammad Ali — it was ruled a slip - in round 14 of their 1977 championship fight in New York.

#### **NBA Standings** ARTS STICKAERT MARKEN, 1587, Vinds-strons David, 1578, cartified all paint-inter for sole G. Destz, Chaperyoldz,

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Johnson 17; Ervins 20, Toney 16). Las Angeles 137, San Diego 117 (McGee 27, Wilkes 22; Chambers 20, P. Sanith, Williams 16). BUY A GIFT!!! GET YOURSELF ONE AND OFFER SUPER-BOWL SEATS

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# "I just kept going because I didn't want to let the team down," said Nater, who played in Wal-ton's shadow at UCLA. There out for myself, I would have had the operation a lot sooner and Swen Nater

Nater played all last season with a knee that could have had him excused from competing. But with recurring foot woes sending Bill

Nater's injury was a bone spur that grew off the kneecap and poked through the muscle structure that attaches to the top of the cap; surgeons cut off the hookshaped bone spur, then reattached the main thigh muscle to the kneecap. "It was an avulsion fracture,"

Walton's career down the tubes, Nater gritted his teeth and hung

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# Despite the glowing statistics, Nater, 31, is the NBA's most poor-ly paid established center — not much more than \$150,000 a year. While other players have mid- to high-six-figure salaries, Nater's is a comparative peasant wage.

#### "Hey, I signed a dumb contract," he admits of the agreement that expires in 1984. The contract doesn't even have the now-standard no-cut/no-trade clause, so he has much more cause to brood about his injury. But Nater, a religious man, recently said he is not as worried as others Roberts said. "The muscle was so strong it pulled away from the bone." "Basket Not the ce "Basketball used to be my life. Not the center of it — the entire thing," Nater said. "And it's easy to trust God when things are going well. But basketball has been over-

taken by my family, our kids and God. I've learned there's way more to life than sports."

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But it's been a hard-way learn-He was razzed by some team-mates for not practicing hard being being out.

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that it doesn't provide the public with enough good news. I know I'll still fix it up, but you can all it's impossible to make up in one stay there as long as you want to. day for this failing. But here are at the rents you are now paying. If some of the good news stories a person can't do some good in the which, for one reason or another, real estate business, he shouldn't never got into the papers.

LONDON -John McEnroe the great tennis star, was playing on center court at Wimbledon and hit a top spin lob to Jimmy Connors. Connors said, "I'm terribly sorry about Buchwald that call, John,

would you care to play it over?" McEnroe smiled and shook his head, "The linesman called it in. He was obviously in a much better position to see it than we were. Even if he did err, it would be unforgivable taste for me to call it to his attention."

GREAT FALLS, Mont. - Robert McAdoo, a rancher, noticed that his sheep were dying from a mysterious disease. Investigation by health authorities indicated the eep had been drinking water from a canal polluted by a nearby chemical company. When McAdoo protested to the company, the chairman said he would compensate McAdoo and anyone else who had suffered because his company had thoughtlessly endangered the environment. The chairman also called for stronger government regulations so people would not have to suffer the agony that McAdoo had just gone through.

NEW YORK - Theodore Pinza, multimillionsire developer, announced the purchase of the Lost Horizon apartment building on the Upper West Side for \$10 million. He said he planned to convert the building into cooperatives selling for a minimum of \$500,000 each.

A delegation of senior citizens, who were living in the apartment house, told Pinza that if he went ahead with his plans, they would all be thrown into the street with

no place to live. Pinza said, "I didn't realize human suffering was involved in

been criticism of the press more right to that apartment house than I do. I'll tell you what I'll do.

> LYNCHBURG, Vs. - The Rev. Jerry Falwell told his television listeners Sunday to refrain from sending him money to continue his work for the Moral Majority. "If God cannot provide me with the funds to save sinners, then I'll find something else to do. Lord knows, you people need your money more

WASHINGTON - Chief Justice Warren Burger gave a New Year's party in his chambers for the television reporters and camera men who have been covering him during the past year. In a champagne toast he told them, "No public official has a right to privacy, and without television cameras, instice cannot be served."

TOKYO - Tojo Okura, president of the Seppuku Antomobile Company, announced that he would cut back on production and exports to the United States until Chrysler got back on its feet. At a press conference, he told reporters, A healthy American automobile industry is essential to good relations between our two countries. Japan's prosperity should not depend on outselling the products of our friends. I'm sure that if we were in trouble Lee Iacocca would do the same for us."

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Doctors at the Bowling Green Medical Research School have discovered that the human body needs twice as many desserts as was originally believed. They recommended that every person eat at least one banana split, piece of pie, chocolate cake, fruit tart, Twinkies, eclair, Oreo cookie (or their equivalents), with every meal, and at least one portion of each before going to bed at night. The head researcher, Dr. Margaret Shirley, of Bowling Green, said, "Let your eyes be the judge of what your stomach needs.

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# Jazz, Cars and No. Nonsense

International Herold Tribune

MSTERDAM - Hans A Mol Expans during the day, plays jazz at night and has written a book called "Jazz in China," which is in Dutch and has nothing to do with China.

He does not sleep much. The later he stays up the better he feels, and mornings are lousy no matter what. But even after playing late, he sells early. "I may not be a good musician," he said with a laugh, "but I'm one of the best car salesmen around."

There are a lot of Dutch fans who would argue with the first part of that Although his reputa-tion has not crossed the border, Dulfer remains one of the two or three best-known jazzmen in the Netherlands. In his hands a tenor saxophone becomes a sort of weapon rather than an instrument. They call him the Dutch Archie Shepp, and a joke goes that each Opel Dulfer sells includes a Shepp cassette as stan-dard equipment. Shepp himself once said, "Hans plays more like me than me.

Dulfer, 41, is self-taught and started with a valve trombone in his high school brass band. He was in love with saxophone honkers like Illinois Jacquet and began to tell everybody he could play a tenor until one day some-body offered him a job. He told his parents he was in trouble. That was Wednesday afternoon. They bought him a tenor and he played it Wednesday night.

With drummer Han Bennink he started a quartet that played easy music like "Walkin'" and "Moanin'" with a lot of feeling, paying no attention to the chords. This was by necessity rather than choice. They had never learned chords. It was the early 1960s, and it was free jazz but they didn't know the name. (Now he calls it "free bop.")

One day they played with a pi-anist who did know chords and everything sounded funny. Dulfer turned around and said: "Man, you can't play piano."
Now he laughs, thinking back:

"I started to study chords to learn the blues because I found out I was wrong, not the pianist, but by the time I learned them everybody else stopped chords and free jazz arrived. It was all backwards. Strange." Jazz musicians are not supmen, let alone unabashed about it. "I liked the job from the be-ginning. It was '63, the car marpacked as the rest of the week. He booked his own quartet regilarly and once more he was workket was going up. It was easy to ing with better musicians, this

sell cars if you were willing to work hard. I was one of the first guys who sat down with the phone book and started going through the A's: 'Hello, do you need a car?

posed to be successful car sales-

When the youth club Paradiso

night and decided that if the audience wouldn't come to jazz he would bring it to the audience. He sold the Paradiso on the idea of jazz Wednesdays, which, to evtil four years ago, when "I could see the car business was going down so it seemed the right time to say yes." Meanwhile he continues to

play three or four nights a week up and down this small country. with visiting Americans like trombonist Roswell Rudd, with Theo Loevendie's avant-garde quartet, with his own popular jatz-rock group the Perikels, with the Dutch rock guitarist Jan Akkerman; and he gets regular calls for rock record dates.

good musician but I know how to listen."

He resisted his company's of-fer of promotion to sales mana-

ger - which would mean a drop

in income from the high commis-

sions he had been earning - un-

Letters to Editors

After woodshedding his prose technique with hundreds of let-ters to editors, he started a column, "Jazz in China," for a Dutch jazz magazine. The book grew out of these efforts. The title comes from a chapter in which he copied a published dis-cussion by China experts, just changing the names from Mao to Charlie Parker and so on, "They were talking nonsense and if you changed the names it was the same nonsense." The book has sold more than 3,000 copies. "Tm good at publicity," Dulfer

Modesty aside, he knows his strengths. People accuse me of a power trip, of always wanting to be the leader. I've got to be careful; if I let other people pick the tunes they might pick one I don't know. But the audience sees that I always do my ntmost, I always have to put in a lot of energy because I have no technical resources. What people like is my intensity.

"Sometimes it gets me into trouble. I was recently on Amsterdam radio with a panel of serious journalists discussing the squatter situation. I figured they needed a joker like me and I said that I didn't see anything wrong with throwing stones; people have been throwing stones in Holland since the 16th century so what's the big deal? After that people in my office didn't talk to me for a while. Maybe it's better to keep my intensity for jazz. But my opinion about life is like music - I can't take too much nonsense."

# Elvis Biographer Loses

a controversial biography of EN's Prestey, has fallen through. The New York Times said the agree-

ment collapsed because of a disa-

greement between Goldman's agent, John Hawkins, and Avon

Books over whether Avon could

publish the paperback version be-fore a British edition comes out.

An agreement among Avon, William Morrow & Co. and Hawkins

called for an advance of about \$1

million, but a contract was not signed. "Elvis." Goldman's scath-

ing biography of Presley, angored many of the late singer's fans. But

Goldman in a television interview

Dec. 8 said that he was more sym-

pathetic to Lennon's life and work,

and was likely to write a more fa-

vorable biography of the former Beatle, Hawkins said the book would be published in England by

Granada Publishing and that he expects to work out arrangements for U.S. publication with another

West Germany honored sciress

Mariene Dietrich on her 80th birthday, Interior Minister Ger-

hard Raum, sont a telegram of con-gratulations to Dietzich, who lives

in Paris. West German television broadcast her film, "The Blue An-gel" and West German radio sta-

tions played a selection of her

husky-voiced songs. The diversity of your acting talents laid the foundation for your worldwide

fame and made you for decades an

ontstanding personality on the in-ternational film scene." Baum said

The long-running hit "Annie"

Abraus, New York state attorney

general in his annual report on

theatrical productions, said that

for the fiscal year that ended last

shows in the previous fiscal year.

The productions lost an overall to-

tal of \$7.6 million, compared with

\$11.8 million in the last year. The

dition to "Frankenstein," the big-

in the message.

COMPANY.

21-Million Leaven Deal pest losers were: "Broadway Fol-less," "The Smesde," "Perfectly A milion-dollar deal for a biog-raphy of slain ex-Reatle John Lea-non by Albert Goldman, author of Frank" and "One Night Stand."

> Three members of a Canadian expedition have set a new Nepalete winter altitude record climbing to the peak of 24,832-four climbing to the peak of 24,832-foot (7,525-meter) Annapurus IV. Brit-ish twins David Burgess of Hudd-ersfield, England and Also Burgess of Calgary, Canada, along with Roger Macsball, 40, also of Cal-gary, reached the summit Doc. 38 efter an eight-hour climb face their highest camp.

Rebutting reports that he was having an affair. Capt. Mark Fig. lips says he and his wife, Princese Anne, only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, are "close enough" that they never doubt one another, Newspaper reports had claused Phillips, 13, developed a close min-tionship with Angela Rippen, 36, the British Broadcasung Corp. 2 first female news reader, when the two collaborated on a book about horses. Philips demed that his marriage was on the rocks in an interview with the British magazine Woman's Own and discussed the reports as "pure and utter fa-

Todd Cantrell, 12, fresh from a month of special eye treatments in a Pigmentosa Foundation of Orester
Los Angeles. Todd, of Dalton,
Ga., said the Soviet treatment for his ailment, which first destroys night vision, then peripheral vision, had helped him to see more clearly, although he planted fur-ther medical visits to Russia.

was the biggest profit-maker on Broadway during the 1981 fiscal year, carning \$4.3 million, and "Frankenstein" was the biggest flop, losing \$2.2 million. Robert Quote — Anthony Hopkins, who plays the title role in the Hallmark Hall of Fame television production of "The Hunchback of Noire Dame, found portraving the mon-strous Quasimodo a humanizing experience. He said: "I spent four May, Broadway producers spent \$52.3 million on 121 shows, com-pared with \$50.5 million on 136 hours each day being made up for the role and the other eight being uncomfortable and restricted. I couldn't eat because of the makeup, and I was constantly reminded of my appearance by the reactions of the people seeing me on the set five biggest profit-makers were long-running shows. In addition to "Annie," they were "They're Playing Our Song," "The Elephant Man," "Ain't Misbehavin" and "Children of a Lesser God." In addition of a Lesser God." In addition of a Lesser God." for the first time. It made me ever the more aware of the agony of the deformed human being with all the feelings of sadness and hurt and love that are part of being human. I learned so much from being poor



Dutch jazzman Dulfer: "What people like is my intensity."

#### "It also gave me freedom to play at night and, strange to tell, one of the reasons I learned fast was because better musicians would agree to play with me

them to the job and back." opened in the late 1960s, Dulfer saw that jazz was going out of fashion and rock was in. He saw a thousand kids in there every

time because he had the gigs rather than the car.

The youth-club circuit that keeps jazz relatively prosperous in the Netherlands grew out of this, as did Amsterdam's government-subsidized jazz cooperative Bim House.

erybody's surprise, were just as

The song "My Way" could have been written about Dulfer. He analyzed his talent, made a game plan and stuck to it: "I re-alized very fast that I'll never be another Coltrane so I decided not to go for international fame. I just want to play in local clubs and be a local musician. When I go to France, for instance, they don't know about me writing books or having a club and only judge me as a musician. That's not enough. When I bear myself I know the difference between Shepp and myself. I may not be a

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